Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830. [NUMBER 2,101.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Friday, next the 10th Instant, will be performed, Morton's Comedy of

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

To which will be added the Musical Burlesque, of

AMOROSO,

KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN.

Books of the songs &c. in 'Amoroso' will be distributed gratis throughout the Theatre.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Thursday the 9th and Friday [illegible] Instant.

[illegible] Rs 8 | Upper Boxes.. Rs 4
[illegible] Rs 6 | Gallery.....Rs 2

[illegible] are requested not to offer [illegible] admission behind the scenes, [illegible]epting to those actually engaged in the [illegible]rformance.

[illegible] Von Weber's Opera of

Der Freischutz

[illegible]e preparation, and will be pro[illegible]ced with new scenery, dresses, and de[illegible]corations, as early as possible.

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders to be submitted for the approval of the Commandant of Artillery will be received by the Agent for Gunpowder, for the supply of 2500 Bags of Bengal Salt of Petre. A muster of the description required may be seen on application at the Powder Works—persons wishing to tender for the supply of smaller quantities may do so and all Tenders must specify the period at which the delivery is proposed to be made.

J. STEVENSON,
AGENT FOR GUNPOWDER.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1830.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a reward of 500 Rupees will be paid at this Office, to any person, or persons, by whom such information [illegible] to the apprehen[illegible] the perpetrator of [illegible]an, in her House, in [illegible]e night of the 3rd or [illegible]g of the 4th Instant.

J. D DEVITRE,
[illegible]enior Magte. of Police,
[illegible]Y.
[illegible]FICE,
[illegible]0.

[illegible] ખબર હોણે
[illegible] મહિન્याचे तीसरे
[illegible] स अथवा चवथे
[illegible] माहिमचे थाग
[illegible] वाडवळिण तीला ती
चे घरामधें जावें ठार मारल जो
कोणी ऐसी या खुनाचि बातमी
मागेल कीं तेणेकरुन तो खनी
धरला जाईल आणी अन्याई ठ
रेल त्यास ईनाम रुपये ५०० ह्या
आफीसामधें दिले जाईल मुबई
चे कीस्यांतल पोलीस आफीस
ज० डी० देवीची
पोलीसचा मोठा म्याजीस्ट

To Be Let.

THE Upper part of a House No. 4, in Military Square; for particul[illegible]rs apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & CO.

NOTICE.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee, &c. &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I observe an Advertisement in the Newspapers of yesterday requesting the attendance of all the Natives of Bombay at the Court House on Friday the 10th Instant, when the General Address of the Natives of Bombay will be presented to me.

The general expression of the kind feeling of the native population of Bombay which it is the object of this address to convey I consider as the most gratifying, as it is the most honourable thing, that could mark the close of my publick services in this Presidency, and therefore I need make no apology for stating to you the doubts I entertain of the prudence upon the present occasion of inviting the assembly of so large a number of persons as may be brought together by so general an advertisement. It is my wish to avoid so far as I can any thing that might be construed into the affecting a greater display than is necessary to make known the good wishes of the native community, which I so highly value and which I cannot think it the mere indulgence of any idle vanity that I should desire to receive and to acknowledge. But I would wish to suggest to you that the assurance of these being the general sentiments might be equally conveyed by such number of those who have done me the honour to subscribe the address as may be conveniently received in my Chambers attending as a general representation of the whole body, whereas a numerous assembly at the door of the Court House might not seem altogether suitable to the character of the Place.

If however it is the wish of a greater number to be present than can conveniently be received in my apartment I would then suggest fixing upon some other place more spacious where all may be accommodated, and I shall be most happy to meet you wherever you shall think fit.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obdt. and humble Servt.
J. P. GRANT.

The Hermitage, Sunday, 5th September, 1830.

ખ બ ર *

ફ્રેજેટીનાં • શેઠીઆ • તથા • બીજાઓ *

શેઠીઆઓ •

માહારા • જોકે આઓ • આવીઉછેજે • ગઈ કાલ • દીનેનાં • નીજ • પેપરોનો • શ્રી • મુમબઈનાં શહેલા • ગામટીઓકે • તારીખ • ૧૦ મી • માલ તા • મહીનાની • શુકરવારને • દીને • શ્રી • મુમબઈ નાં • શહેલા • ગામટીઓનું • કે • માન • પતર • મ હને • આપવાશાકું • પ્રેારટ • વાલા • ઘરમો • કે કું • થાવાને • જહેર • કીયું છે *

શ્રી • મુમબઈની • ગામટી • પરજનકે પોતા નો • મકીઆલુ • કુખનો • વીચારજે • શહેલાઓને • દેખાડેઆછે • કે • જેથી • કે • માન • પતર • આપવા નુ • કારણ • બડીઉછે • તેવીચારને • કુ • હેવો • લે નેચજે • તે • હેવી • વસતુછેકે • આ • દેશનો • જગાની ખુ • શાકું • જે • યાકરીઓ • કુ • ખનવીછે • તેયાકર ની • કમાણીની • જેહવી • તે • કછા • પુરી • પાડ વાનીછે • તેહવીજ • પ્રેારટા • આદરભાવનીછે * શહેલાવોને • હેતીનો • કે • પરગટ • ખબર • આ પીછેકે • તેઉપરથી • ધણાજ • માણસો • કે ઠાં • થા કે • તેહવીછે • તેહનો • માહરે • જુગતી • આપવા ને • મથવા • કહીશંનલાવાને • મરજ • કરવીજે વો • માહારાસો • નરાંત • રે આમનથી * માહારી • ઈચા • કે છેજે • ગામટી • પરજની • આશેઆઓ • કેજેહને • કું • મોટા • મુલની • જાણુંછેઉ • તથા જેહને • માહરેથી • કીલા • પ્રેાકટીસ • પેસારની જ • જાણાતીનથી • મને • જેહને • કુંકે • ગઈને • તે હનો • મલાર • જાણવો • ઘટછે • તે • આશેઆ થી • મારઆઓ • આવેયકે • માકીઆ • નરસો • કે મોટા • બુમાવ • થાકીઆવનાકે • રહુસેનહી • તે • બુમાટાને • ઇલકો • કરવા • વીશે • માહારેથી • જેમ • બનીશકેતેમ • કરીને • શહેલાઓને • કહી શંત્રનલાવુ * પાણ • કું • તમાસ • પ્રેમાનઓ • ઉ તરવાની • આશેઆ • રાખુંચજે • જેપરમાણેકે • શ હેલાઓનું • કે • કુખછે • કહેરનો • આપણને • ત

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the preceding [illegible] from *Sir John Peter Grant*, T[illegible] NERAL ADDRESS, of the Natives [illegible] bay, to him, on the occasion of [illegible] tion of his office of one of the [illegible] *The Supreme Court of Jud[illegible] Bombay* will be presented to him [illegible] next, percisely at one o'clock P[illegible] 18, Meadows Street, adjoining [illegible] of The Literary Society, instead [illegible] Chambers of Sir John Peter Grat[illegible] Court house.

શર • જાંન • પીટર • ગારાંટનાં • ઉ[illegible] લા • પતર • ઉપરથી • કારણ • [illegible] કરી • શ્રી • મુમબઈ[illegible] [illegible] થી • [illegible] ગામટીઓજે • તેહનાં • [illegible] • મુમબઈની • જુડીકેટરની • શ્રુ પરીમ • કોરટ નાં • જડજોમેનાં • કે • જડજનો • સધીકાર • પ્રે લતા • વેલાઈ • શહેલાઓનુ • કે • માન • પતર • આ પવાનુછેતે • કોરટનાં • ઘરમો • શર • જાંન • પીટર • ગારાંટનાં • પ્રેમખરમો • આપેઆને • બદલે • બરબી ન • કરીને • માડો • ઈસતરીટમો • આંક • ૧૮ માં વાલાં • લીટીસરી • સોસાઈટી • કુમસને • ગગાનાં • ઘ રમો • આપેઆમો • આવશે *

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Petitions for the undernamed Insolvents are to be heard before the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, on the several days under written, viz.

NAMES OF INSOLVENTS.	DAYS OF HEARING.
Khojia Dossa Nathoo and Khojia Jan Nathoo, Daujee Jowleker,	Third Monday in September instant.
Ragoonath Ramchunder Ramchunder Wittojee Gungadass Laldass Poonjia Pragjee Luxamon Gunnoba Raia Megjee	First Monday in October.
Meya Shaik Abdulla *alias* bin Shaik Allee Peerkhan Gowria Dada Cooly and Possia Gowria Cooly AND Sha Jeena Keeka.	Third Monday in October.

D. B. SMITH,
CLERK.

Bombay, Oak Lane, 6th Sept. 1830.

Will be published and ready for Sale in a few days at this Office.

IN THE FORM OF A

PAMPHLET.

A VISIT to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs. 2.
Gazette Office, Sept. 8th, 1830.

Advertisement.

JEHANGEER NASERWANJEE and COMPANY having agreed to purchase of THOMAS PALMER, Esquire, a Messuage or Tenement with its appurtenances now occupied as an office and two Godowns with ground situate in Appollo street within the Fort walls of Bombay, adjoining to Cursetjee Manockjee's House, together with a Stable belonging thereto, any person or persons having any Claim or demand by way of inheritance or otherwise thereon, are required to notify the same to Mr. E. C. MORGAN, Attorney at Law, at his Office opposite to the Apollo Gate, within 14 day[illegible] hereof or else they will [illegible] in,—Dated this 1st da[illegible]

[illegible] ધારાનાં • વખી [illegible] • કરે • મુદતપછી • [illegible] • કરને • નહી * [illegible]રીખ • ૧ લી • સપટમબર • ૧૮૩૦

LOTTERY.

ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

LOTTERY on 370 Tickets of the 1st Calcutta Lottery of 1831, with the Capital prizes of the 100 and 50 Tickets, to be divided into 1,100 Chances, at Sicca Rupees 40 each.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of.....	....	100	Tickets,
1	do. of....	.... ..	50	do.
1	do. of....	....	20	do.
1	do. of....	.... ..	10	do.
2	do. of 5 Tickets each		10	do.
3	do. of 3 do each....		9	do.
4	do. of 2 do each....		8	do.
21	do. of 1 do each....		21	do.
52	do. of ½ do each....		26	do.
464	do, of ¼ do each....		116	do.
550	Prizes			
		TOTAL 370 TICKETS.		
550	Blanks.			
1100	Chances.			

The above Lottery will be drawn at the Exchange Rooms on two successive days, of which due Notice will be given in the Daily Papers.

Application for Tickets in the above Lottery are requested to be made to the Projector at No 31 Pollock street, the residence of RUSTOMJEE CAWASJEE Esqre. with whom all Subscriptions received will be deposited and for the better satisfaction of the Public he has agreed to countersign the Tickets, and guarantee the prizes of Halves and Quarters arising in this Lottery.

D. DORABJEE,
PROJECTOR.

Calcutta, 9th August, 1830.

N. B. Applications for Subscriptions for chances in the above Lottery at this Presidency will be thankfully received by Dadabhoy Pestonjee at Rs. 41 per chance, who will furnish the intended subscriber, with all the particulars connected with this Lottery and the prizes drawn in this Lottery will be published in this paper 21 days after the conclusion of their drawing at Calcutta.

Bombay, 8th September, 1830.

THIS DAY
Wednesday, the 8th Sept.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BENGAL Silk Handkerchiefs, Ladies Slippers of English Manufacture, Children's Shoes, Cotton Shawls, Chudders of different Colours, Blacking from Day and Martin, Striped Jeannetts, and various articles of Saddlery.

AT NOON.

A stout black saddle Horse and any other Horses, Cattle &c. that may offer.

THIS DAY
WEDNESDAY THE 8TH INSTANT.
Frith, Bomanjee and Co.
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

A QUANTITY of Sadlery, Blacking, Various Colored Shawls, Chudders, Chintz, Madapollams, Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, Current Jelly, Kinkobs [illegible] Denmark, White and Black [illegible] Skins, Manilla and [illegible] Various kinds of [illegible] Salts, and a va-

[illegible]tant.

A. HAM[illegible]
AT HIS RES[illegible]

RAMPART ROW
CONSISTING of Tables, Cha[illegible] Book Cases, Punkahs, Bedsteads, Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Dispense Cupboards, Tables, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

AT NOON
WILL BE PUT UP,
A CARRIAGE AND PAIR OF HORSES.

The Catalogues will be published on the day of sale and the property on view from Saturday next.

PRIME LONDON SADDLERY.

Frith, Bomanjee & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW just highly finished Hunting Saddles and Bridles, from "*Dewsbury*—Pall Mall" at 100 Rs. per Set.

Frith Bomanjee and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

THE following splendid articles of Plate just imported, of best London manufacture.

A Set of 2 Dozen Silver Blade and Haft, Desert Knives and Forks, rich King's Pattern, 450 Rupees.

A very richly Chased Silver Bread Basket, 325 Rs.

A Cruet and Soy Frame to Match, of Novel Pattern, 450 Rs.

On Next Wednesday Sept. 20th.
THEY WILL SELL,

A SODA WATER MACHINE complete with Bottles, Soda, Chalk, &c.

TO BE LET.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE at Mazagon, formerly belonging to Jehangier Ardaseer, with excellent accommodation and would suit for two Families, opposite to Col. Leighton's and next to Sir Roger de Faria's Garden. For particulars apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY and CO.

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1830.

The Register Office.

THIS Office is now open, and persons applying to the Superintendent will be supplied with servants of all descriptions, of unexceptionable characters and on reduced wages.

Gentlemen at outstations are requested to give the Superintendent a discretionary power in the selection of servants. Men cannot always be obtained answering precisely the description of the applicant, while much time is lost, and expence incurred, in carrying on a correspondence regarding their merits.

It is also particularly requested that in all cases the arrangement of wages be left to the Superintendent. Since the Register Office has been open to the public numerous applications for servants have been preferred, several of which specify that particular salaries will be paid to such and such domestics. As these in most cases exceed what the Superintendant thinks the parties are respectively entitled to, on a fair view of their duties and necessities, and as it materially interferes with the principle he is anxious to lay down for the benefit of the community at large, it is hoped the practice will in future be abandoned.

Gentlemen losing servants who have been obtained from the Register Office will be supplied again for half the customary fee. If it should be made to appear however that the servants in question have been guilty of flagrant misconduct no fee will be charged in supplying their places.

Bombay 8th September, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
WAREHOUSES
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO,

[illegible] following Superior WINES &c. [illegible] received from Messrs. *James* [illegible] *Co.* of London, which they [illegible]end to the notice of Messes and [illegible]z.

[illegible]rown Sherry	@ Rs	24	per dz.
[illegible]	@ "	20	do.
[illegible]niac Pale and [illegible]			
[illegible] Brandy	@ "	15	do.
[illegible]	@ "	20	do.
[illegible]	@ "	12	do.
[illegible] in pints	@ "	17	do.

N. To ensure against fraud or deception, Messrs. Cockburn and Co. have taken the precaution to Stamp the ends of the Corks with their name.

Bombay, 8th September, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. DAVID SKENE OGILVY, are requested to make payment to Mr. W. Blowers No. 4 Forbes Street, and those who have claims against the Estate are also requested to prefer them to the abovenamed for adjustment.

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1830.

TO BE LET.

THE COMMODIOUS Upper-roomed House situate in (Khetwaddee) Girgaum, with Outhouses, Stables, &c. There are two Wells in the Yard; and a small Garden attached, Rent Rs. 60 per mensem.—Apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE, (at JAHANGIER NASSERWANJEE AND CO's., or to Mr. F. HUTCHINSON, at the Secretary's Office.

Bombay, 8th September, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

A FEW COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's charge to the Gentlemen of the last Grand Jury no the 24th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 4.

ગેજેટ ઓફીસમાં વેચવાનાં છે*

છેલ્લી ગ્રાંડ જુરીનાં જટલીમેનોને
થર્ન્સ પીટર ગ્રાંટે જેકાંડ કહી રંજાવે
લા નેટીવ ઓરેજ નવા ગુજરાતી તથા
રેલી પ્રપથર છાપેલા થોડાંક પ્રોપાનીમાં*
ભાવ દર પ્રોપાનીમાં કિંમત ૪)

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office No. 10, Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 8th September, 1830.

A CARD.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE, wishing to return to England, will be happy to take charge of one or two Children, or to accompany a Lady, a line addressed A. B care of the PRINTER, will meet with every attention.

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1830.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE thoroughly repaired and painted, and formerly occupied by Captain GEORGE JERVIS at Ambrolie opposite to Cowasjee Patell's Tank. Apply to Messrs. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND CO.

Fort, 8th September, 1830.

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,
Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Milinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILINERY WARE ROOMS,
No. 6 Govt. Place.

Bombay, 8th September, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
THE

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30	Rs 5	qr. "
Articles of War	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper	2	"
Book Almanacks' for 1830	2	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829	1	"
[illegible] Bonds, each	1	"
Respondentia Bonds	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	
Bills of Exchange; per sett	"	2
Interest Bonds, do	"	2
Bills of Lading, do	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed denomorate terms.

For Passage to Liverpool,
THE FINE NEW SHIP,
MINERVA,
OF 500 TONS,

A. I. COPPERED AND COPPER FASTENED.

HAS very superior accommodations, being poop decked and her height of cabins 7 feet 4 inches, carries an experienced Surgeon, and as her Cargo is engaged, she will be positively dispatched on or before the 19th Instant.

Apply at the Office of Mr. J. MC'GREGOR, Armenian Lane, or to Captain METCALFE on board.

Bombay, 8th September, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to Penang and Singapore,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
PYRAMUS,
OF 500 TONS.

HENRY COWAN, H. C. S.
COMMANDER.

WILL sail on 18th Instant. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 8th Sept, 1830.

For Passage to London from Malabar.
THE
FINE NEW TEAK BUILT COPPER FASTENED SHIP,
ORIENTAL,
600 TONS.
JAMES LEADER,
COMMANDER.

HAS very Superior accommodations for Passengers, no expence having been spared in fitting them up in the first style of elegance; she carries an experienced Surgeon, and will sail from Aleppey on or before the 7th of October.—Apply to Messrs. OWEN, CALDECOTT AND CO., Bombay or Cochin, where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1830.

For Passage to the Clyde,
TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE FAST SAILING BARQUE
FORTUNE,
OF 400 TONS,
JOHN GILKISON
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched o[illegible] September. Has [illegible] tion for a few Passengers. [illegible] geon.—Apply to Captain [illegible] to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1830.

For Freight or Passa[illegible] to London.
THE FINE SHIP
ABBERTON,
OF
500 TONS.

L. PERCIVAL, H. C. S. COMMANDER.

HAS a poop, and excellent accommodations for passengers, and will sail for the above port on the 1st December next. Plans of the Cabins may be seen at the Office of Messrs FORBES AND CO. to whom apply until the Ship's arrival.

Bombay, 8th Sept., 1830.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGT. 3.

SUPREME COURT.—30TH JULY, 1830.

TRIAL OF LIEUT. CAMPBELL.

Before Mr. Justice Ryan.

[illegible]ant Donald Campbell of his Majes[illegible] Lieuten[illegible]iment of Foot, was indicted for [illegible]ty's 16th Reg[illegible]killing and slaying one Fre[illegible] Manslaughter, in [illegible] derick Pashaud, by fe[illegible] into a Well, by which [illegible] drowned on the 9th of [illegible] wing Jurymen were sworn

Andrew Davidson, *Foreman*,
John Cooper,
Loni Betts,
Richrd Aubry,
James Keys,
George Galloway,

William Turner, sworn. I [illegible] am a Merchant. I was acq[illegible] Pashaud, and I know Lie[illegible] recollect Saturday Even[illegible] on that day I visited Mr. S[illegible] in the evening. Mr. Smith w[illegible] this Court, I found there, [illegible] Mr. Pashaud, Mr. Smith [illegible] stranger named Goodall. [illegible] Campbell is a Son-in Law [illegible] Pashaud a widower, he w[illegible] of Mr. Smith's.

I remained at Mr. Smith's until ne[illegible] clock; I went in at the close of dinner and took wine, and shortly after went up-stairs and took Tea. The party broke up about 11 o'clock there was not much wine taken. We went down-stairs, and Mr. Pashaud proposed accompaning me home, Lieutenant Campbell was along with me; when we got down-stairs, Mr. Pashaud invited Lieut. Campbell to accompany us which he reluctantly consented to do, as he expresed a wish to go to his quarters in the Fort. We then went to Benson and Co.'s Subscription Rooms and played one or two games at Billiards; we then adjourned to my residence in an adjoining House; this was half past 11 o'clock we sat down until 2 in the morning conversing, drinking Brandy and water and smoking Segars. About 2 o'clock Lieutenant Campbell and Mr. Pashaud expressed a wish to go home; I offered my Buggy, which they declined. I went to the door with them and bade them good night. I watched them from my bed room window, and saw them arm in arm going towards the Fort. While they were with me there was no quarrelling; they were quite friendly. Mr. Pashaud was elated, but not drunk, I knew Mr. Pashaud some time; I have heard that when he drank he was very quarrelsome; Mr. Pashaud's house is situated about half an hour's walk from mine; Lieutenant Campbell was not quite sober.

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Cross examined by Mr. Pearson. They had made some arrangements relative to Lieutenant Campell's studying the Persian language; Mr. Pashaud said he would write occasionally to Lieutenant Campbell to give him instruction relating to the Persian. Mr. Pashaud said if I would drive him where he wished, he would go in my Buggy; he mentioned the names of several places, and named some woman. I said I would not drive him there; Mr. Campbell tried to dissuade him from it. He mentioned one woman particularly, that he had seen at the Court of Requests; Mr. Pashaud was in the vigour of manhood stout and plethoric.

Saik Roushan sworn. I was a Durwan to Mr. Pashaud in May last; I lived with him 14 months.

A plan of Mr. Pashaud's House and premises was produced.

Mr. Blychenden sworn. I am superintending Officer of the Conservancy department. Police Office: I am a Surveyor. I made this plan of Mr. Pashaud's premises, the plan and measurements are accurate.

Shaik Roushan recalled. I know Lieutenant Campbell; he and my master married two Sisters; I have not seen him frequently at my master's; perhaps once in 3 or 4 months. I recollect one morning when he came home with my master; I was lying down on my Cot within the compound; the gate next the street was bolted but not locked. My master entered the compound and called out "Bearer, Bearer; my master took off his Jacket and Hat, and gave them to the Bearer", immediately after which he and Lieut. Campbell began fighting with their fists. They continued fighting and my master fell twice to the ground, on this I went and laid hold of Mr. Campbell who struck me and I let him go again. The Hookaburdar then laid hold of Mr. Campbell who struck him also, and he let him go. I then went to call the Chokeydar and when he came Mr. Campbell struck him and he fled and ran to the Thanna. My master had fallen upon the parapet of the Well; Lieut. Campbell took hold of him by the legs and threw him into the well, and he fell into it. Lieut. Campbell then went out; the Thanadar was coming in one direction, and Mr. Campbell going away in the contrary; and I followed him calling out *Dahoy* (Justice) on which the Thannadar stopt Mr. Campbell, and reconducted him to Mr. Pashaud's house and entered the compound. My master's Bearer having gone to Mr. Richards, he came with some ropes; Mr. Campbell went down in the well and tied a rope to Mr. Pashaud's legs, and we drew him up. Mr. Richards went in his Carriage & brought a Doctor, who applied a lancet to the deceased and then went away; after this a number of gentlemen came.

Cross examined by Mr. Pearson. I lived with Mr. Pashaud for 14 months, and he lived in the same house all the time. I saw Lieut. Campbell there three times; twice by day to dine, and on the last occasion; dinner was always at dusk, about half past 5 o'clock I saw him there once during the Mohurum time when my master gave a large dinner, another time when there was a private party; it was dusk on both occasions; The well is in the compound near the gate; when the valves of the door are open the well is not concealed, one from the outside could not see the well, but one inside could see it. The compound is small and any one could see the well though it might be dark. If a person either by day or night proceeded directly to the house without looking to the right or left he could not see the well. The distance from the gate to the steps of the door is a short distance, only about 4 cubits, Lieutenant Campbell struck me. My master is dead, and I have on my own account no displeasure to Mr. Campbell. My master took off his jacket and hat in the compound without going up the steps; he was much intoxicated; both gentlemen were so, I cannot say who was most intoxicated. Mr. Campbell was as much so as my master. My master was much addicted to drinking, he was frequently intoxicated. I have said before that my master was intoxicated but I did not know whether Lieutenant Campbell had been drinking or not. I said before, that my master took off his jacket and hat in the compound, he was able to do so as he was in his senses. The Bearer assisted him to take his jacket off, and my master took off his hat. There was no table in the compound; there was a table inside the house, in the hall. The hall is up the stairs. He did not go up the stairs from the compound to the front door or enter the house at all. The Bearer stood at the bottom of the stairs when he assisted my master to take off his jacket. The Bearer had been lying in the varandah previously; the varandah is on the top of the steps. The first thing he did on coming down was to take off the jacket. There was no table except in the hall. Mr. Pashaud did order a candle to be lighted, but before he did so, the Bearer helped him off with his jacket and afterwards lit the candle. I saw that there was a candle lit on the table; while the gentlemen were fighting; the bearer lit the candle after he took off my master's jacket; *the Bearer expected that after the fight was over, the gentlemen would go in and sit down.* Mr. Pashaud did not take off his jacket for the purpose of fighting; He did not tell me, that he had not taken it off for that purpose but as soon as it was off, he was assailed by Lieutenant Campbell, I heard my master say, "Bearer, Bearer, take off my clothes". I cannot tell what for. The gentlemen were fighting for about 24 minutes, both struck at each other, I told the magistrate so at the police. Lieutenant Campbell was not down once; Mr. Pashaud fell twice on the ground and once on the parapet of the well. During the fight a chokeydar came into the compound and laid hold of Mr. Campbell who struck him, I and the Hookaburdar were then present; the Bearer had gone to the Thannah to give notice of the fight. The Chokeydar fled on being struck; from the time the man ran away until the Thannadar came no other Chockeydar came into the compound. Lieutenant Campbell struck my master first. I never said before the Magistrate that they began to strike at the same moment. I said first Lieut. Campbell struck and then the other. Mr. Richards came with ropes; the Bearer went for him after he had brought the Thannadar and five or six Chokeydars. While the Thannadar's people were entering the compound the Bearer went for Mr. Richards & when he came the Thannadar was in the compound. I did not count the people but I think the Thannah people amounted to 6 or 7. Mr. Richards did not bring ropes with him, he sent his Syce for them. I and the other servants assisted in taking my master from the well; I cannot say as to the Hookaburdar, but I did, the Bearers did, the Chokeydars did, not the gentlemen did. A number of gentlemen came; I cannot say how many. There was *soorkey* or pounded bricks laying about in the compound, and there were some bricks at a considerable distance from the door, near a tree, about 4 cubits from the well, I swear this. It was not probable a drunken person would fall over them; they were near the cookroom; the tree I allude to was a Cuavy tree which had no tendency to conceal the well, it is close to the well; the bricks were 2 cubits from the tree.

By Mr. Justice Ryan. The Hookaburdar's name is *Kurasee*, the name of the Bearer is *Mongull*. I said when questioned the next day, what Lieutenant Campbell did to Mr. Pashaud; that he had thrown him into the well. I did mention to all that were present that night that I saw Lieutenant Campbell throw my master into the well. I told the Thannadar of it in the street, in consequence of which he stopped Mr. Campbell. When Mr. Pashaud fell, he was on that sid of the well next the door, it was on that side he fell upon the parapet of the well; the tree is not on the same side of the well where my master fell.

Monyul sworn. I was Bearer to Mr. Pashaud in May last, I recollect when my master was found in the well; it was near 8 o'clock in the morning. I saw my master in the compound followed by Lieutenant Campbell, I was lying asleep in the verandah and awoke on being called by my master and I went to him. My master took off his waistcoat and jacket and I assisted him; I then observed Lieutenant Campbell who was near the gate taking off his red jacket. I proceeded with my master's jacket and put it down in the house; and on my return to the verandah, I saw the two gentlemen fighting together in the compound. They continued to fight until my master fell to the ground. I interfered and Lieutenant Campbell struck me a blow in the face with his fist, I went to the Chokeydar and told him what was going on, and I then proceeded to the Thannah; my master did not tell me to bring the Chokeydars. On my report the Thannadar accompanied by some Chokeydars came with me towards my master's house; on our way I perceived Mr. Campbell approaching us followed by the Durwan calling *dohoy! dohoy!* or justice The Thannadar and Chokeydars apprehended Lieut. Campbell. I never heard Mr. Campbell speak Hindoostance. When he was apprehended he was taken back to Mr. Pashaud's and I went to inform Dr. Richards with what had happened, and that gentleman came and saw that Mr. Pashaud was in the well, I lit a candle and carried it to the well and held it a little way down, when both my master's feet were visible. I was not present when he fell into the well; the Durwan and Kitmutgar were present, Mr. Richards sent to his house for ropes. No one would go down, on this, Mr. Richards spoke to Mr Campbell in English, I did not understand what he said but Mr. Campbell went down into the well and made a rope fast round my master's feet and the body was pulled out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleland. I have been four years in Mr. Pashaud's service, the affair occurred near 8 o'clock. When I first saw them my master was standing near the steps of the door, and Lieut. Campbell near the gate, my master did not go up the steps, he gave me no order except to take off his jacket. I am quite certain my master said nothing about candles nor did I light any. The first candle I lit was the one I brought to the well. There was a lamp burning in the house. I am certain I put no candle on the table. I put my master's jacket and waistcoat on a chair in the house. The Chokeydar came when I gave him notice, I then went to the Thanna to give notice there. I am quite certain that I am the person that gave notice to the Chokeydar and than proceeded to the Thanna. My master did not give me direction to do so, nor to light the candle, I never said my master sent me for the Chokeydar. I never said before the magistrates at the police that my master sent me for a Khokeydar.

Kurreem.—I was Kitmutgar to Mr. Pashaud in May last, I also acted as his Hookaburdar. I recollect the time he was found in the well. My master dined that day at Mr Smith's, I attended him, I left him at Mr. Smith's at 11 o'clock. I was in the room in which my master and Lieutenant Campbell were that evening during dinner, and which he was smoking, but I did not attend him in any other room. I slept in the bottle coona of Mr. Pashaud's house, I was awoke by a noise and on getting up saw Mr. Campbell and Mr. Pashaud fighting together, they continued fighting, and in so doing went near the well when they both fell; my master was the undermost and Mr. Campbell upon him, My master could not get up, he was hanging over the well and Lieutenant Campbell took him by the legs and threw him into the well. On Mr. Campbell moving away from the well, I went all the way down it, I took hold of my master's feet but had not strength enough to raise him up, I called out to the Durwan and the Bearer from within the well, but received no answer. I then came up but saw neither Mr. Campbell or the Durwan nor any other person, I next saw the Thannadar bringing Mr. Campbell to the house, from the direction of a Mosque that is in the neighbourhood; four Chowkeydars kept watch over Lieut. Campbell at the house. Ropes were brought from Dr. Richards, and Mr. Campbell went down the well and fixed a rope to my master's feet by which he was drawn up and the body was then placed on a charpoy or cot. I did not mention on that night to any person what I have now stated to the court. I cannot say if any one else mentioned it. When Mr. Richards came, he enquired how Mr. Pashaud came into the well, and I informed him *that Lieutenant Campbell had thrown him in.* I am certain I told Mr. Richards on that night that my master was thrown into the well by Lieut. Campbell, I did not mention it to any one else. Mr. Smith did not come that night; he came at six o'clock in the morning, and asked me how Mr. Pashaud had fallen into the well and I told him, that both gentlemen were fighting, that they both fell near the well and *that Mr. Campbell took Mr. Pashaud by the legs and threw him into the well*; this conversation occured at my master's house, I spoke to Mr. Smith in Hindoostanee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pearson. I am quite sure both the gentlemen fell. Mr. Pashaud did not send for the Chokeydars, nor did he call out for help; the Bearer went himself. Before I went down in the well. I saw the Durwan but not the Bearer; the Durwan saw me go down into the well. How can I say why he did not say so in his evidence? I saw Mr. Richards come; he had no ropes at first, he afterwards sent for them. I am quite sure Mr. Richards asked me how my master came in the well and I told him as I have done the Court; he spoke Hindostanee and asked me how the Sahib fell into the well. Mr. Smith came after gunfire, a quarter of an hour after, Mr. Smith said! you are Servants how did you suffer him to be thrown into the well." We said we are Servants, we interfered and were struck, how could we help it, Mr. Smith said we were good for nothing. I told Mr. Smith that *Lieut. Campbell had thrown my master into the well*; I did not tell Mr. Smith that he had tumbled into the well himself; I don't know a gentleman named Volintzgy; (here the Advocate General pointed out Mr. Vonlintzgy in Court) I did not tell that gentleman that Mr. Pashaud tumbled into the well himself; I saw Mr. Vonlintzgy the ensuing day, I saw that young gentleman (Mr. Chas. De Barriss) early in the morning, he came to take care of the house. I never said in his presence *that Mr. Pashaud had tumbled into the well*; I told Mr. Vonlintzgy when he was interpreting for the Coroner, *the same story that I have told the Court* and nothing else.

The Durwan Shaik Roushan was recalled and examined by Sir Edward Ryan. I saw Mr Campbell go down into the well; *I am quite sure I did not see any other person go down*; as far as I know no other person went down the well but Mr. Campbell, I am quite certain I did not see *Kurreem* go down. I saw Mr. Pashaud thrown into the well, Kurreem was standing close to me; I then called *dohoy!* and Mr. Campbell went away, I followed him, and Kurreem remained in the compound.

Sumboo, another witness was now called but did not answer.

Ibraham sworn. I was Syce to Mr. Pashaud; I recollect the night my master was thrown into the well; at 6 in the evening I prepared the Buggy and after taking an airing he went to Mr. Smith's to dinner. I went home with the Buggy and was asleep, when I was awoke by some one calling out that my master was murdered. I got up and saw the two gentlemen fighting. My master was retreating and fell backwards near the well, I then went and informed Mr Smith.

Ghosaul sworn. I am Chokeydar of Colinga Thanna; I recollect early on a Sunday morning going to the house of Mr. Pashaud, in consequence of the Durwan calling me. I went and saw two gentlemen fighting; one gentleman (pointing to Lieut. Campbell) *had a red Jacket on.* I called out *dohoy!* on which the gentleman looked at my badge and said something in English, upon my exclaiming *dohoy!* He struck me several times and I kept aloof. They continued fighting and one of the gentlemen fell, I attempted to lay hold of the gentleman in the red jacket but he struck me again; I then went to the Thanna and the Thannadar came. I saw the Sirdar Bearer in the road; the gentleman in the red dress had come out of the house and proceeded as far as a Mosque when we apprehended and brought him back to the house. He then offered us 100 or 200 Rupees if any of us would go down into the well, but none of us would venture. I Know Kurreem the Kitmutgar, he was there; he did not offer to go down into the well when the reward was offered, a little time afterwards a gentleman came and he sent Mr. Campbell down into the well. Kurreem must have heard Lieut. Campbell offer the reward, he does not understand English but the Thannadar explained it to them all.

The Thannadar sworn. I recollect going to Mr. Pashaud's House; I was called by Ghosaul Chokeydar, Mr Pashaud's Bearer also called me. I went and on going to Mr. Pashaud's house met Mr. Campbell on the way, followed by some servants who were calling out that he had beat or killed their master and pointed out Mr. Campbell as the person. I stopped the gentleman and told him to come along with me that I might enquire into the case. Mr. Campbell was intoxicated. On reaching the house I said where is the gentleman; I saw no gentleman there, I then called for a light and looking down the well I could perceive a foot above the water with a shoe on it; I did not go into the house; the people told me that was the house and pointed out the spot where the gentlemen had been fighting. Kurreem Kitmutgar was the person who pointed out the spot where they had been fighting; he then pointed out the well; saying "here is a well near at hand." I got the candle and looked down into the well; Kurreem said, "they were fighting here near the well and may have fallen into it;" he did not say that he was in the well. Mr. Campbell said he would give a reward to any one who would speedily go down, no one would venture. Lieut. Campbell then went down himself and came up again, and went down a second time with ropes, when we pulled the body up. Mr. Campbell was intoxicated but seemed very much affected, exclaiming O God! O God! I explained to all the people the offer which Mr. Campbell made of a reward, Kurreem was there, Mr. Campbell expressed himself in English and Hindostanee; I understood him.

Mr. Blanford sworn. I went to Mr. Pashaud's house on the Sunday morning. I saw Mr. Richards, Lieut. Campbell and a number of natives standing round a well; I understand Hindostanee; I have been 20 years in this country, I put no questions to the natives. I assisted in taking the body from the well; Lieut. Campbell was much distressed, I saw him in tears, Mr Richards assisted in taking the body out of the well. The ground about the well was very rough; I fell myself, in my exertions to take up the body. I saw Mr. Campbell go down into the well.

Benjamin Richards sworn. I am assistant to Messrs. Frith and Gordon, I was called to Mr. Pashaud's house about half past two o'clock in the morning. When I arrived at the house I found Mr. Campbell had a hold of one of the servant's by the hair of the head, and desired me to look at him, and asked me if I should know him again? it was a fine moonlight night. The servant said some one was in the well; I then sent down a candle but could distinguish nothing. I observed to Mr. Campbell that if Mr. Pashaud was in the well he was dying, while we were talking about him. Mr. Campbell said it was impossible he could be in the well, and that he must be in his own room; he went there to look for him, I again sent down a candle and perceived a pair of shoes just above the water. On Mr. Campbell returning from his search, he was much alarmed at not finding him inside, I was then going to put a rope round my body to go down and offered a reward of 100 rupees. Mr. Campbell immediately offered 300 to any one that would go down, and he himself descended, evidently under the impression, that there was no one in the well he took the rope from me exclaiming "why should you risk your life, if he is in the well it is through me"; when he went down, he immediately exclaimed "my God! my God! it is he; he is struggling now, pull me up"; he then had hold of Pashaud's feet, I could get no one to assist me, Mr. Campbell then exclaimed, I can hold him no longer; the air in the well was so offensive that Mr. Campbell was obliged to come up to breathe, but descended immediately and fastened a rope round one of the legs. We at last pulled the body up by main force, not one of the natives would assist us. Mr. Pashaud was quite dead; we were nearly three quarters of an hour in getting him out of the well. The well is about 14 feet deep; 2 feet 4 inches wide. I went for Dr. Voss and brought him; it was then near 4 o'clock. Mr. Smith was then at the house, Mr. Campbell seemed very much distressed on the occasion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pearson. Whilst Mr. Campbell went to search the house I remained in the compound. When I first went into the compound the servant merely said *nichu, au*; but they never hinted that there was any one in the well. When Mr. Campbell went to search the house he had decidedly the air of sincerity. I never asked any of the servants how Mr. Pashaud fell into the well. There was a great number of bricks lying about the compound; a man intoxicated might have easily fallen in; the parapet of the well is only 2 feet 4 inches high.

The well is situated very near the door, it is not easily distinguished, it is very narrow and I should think it difficult to put a man into it by force if he made any resistance. It might be done if he was in a state of insensibility.

Thomas Jones. I am a Constable, I apprehended Mr. Campbell on the morning of Sunday the 9th of May. I found him in the hall of Mr. Pashaud's house at about a quarter to four o'clock; he then appeared in a state of very great distress.

Cross-examined. Mr. Campbell was pointed out to me, I told him he must go along with me, and he said; "with very great pleasure."

Charles Debarros. I saw Mr. Campbell at Mr. Pashaud's house on the morning of Sunday the 9th May; he was inside the hall and appeared in very great distress.

Cross-examined. Mr. Vonlintzgy, the interpreter of the Coroner of Calcutta was there, Kurreem told him that Mr. Pashaud and Mr. Campbell had come there; both, pulled off their Jackets and fought, and that Mr. Pashaud *had fallen into the well*, and Mr. Campbell fallen near it. I am positive that Kurreem did not tell him that Mr. Campbell had put Mr. Pashaud into the well.

Mr. W. D. S. Smith. Mr. Pashaud married one daughter of mine, Lieutenant Campbell another. I remember Saturday the 8th of May, both dined with me on that day; they were then on the most intimate terms. I never knew of any difference between them. They were not only on intimate but affectionate terms. On the night in question I retired to bed before they left the house and there was no dispute between them. I was called in the morning at about 3 o'clock, and in consequence of a communication I then received, I went to the house of the late Mr. Pashaud; on entering the compound I saw the corpse lying on a cot and Lieutenant Campbell in the verandah. When he saw me he exclaimed, pointing to the corpse "father, father there is poor Pashaud lying." I called the bearer Kurreem and asked him how he had told me they had been fighting and that Mr. Pashaud *had fallen into the well* and that Lieutenant Campbell had fallen near it; he did not tell me that Mr. Campbell had taken the deceased by the legs and thrown him in. I am positive he said no such thing, saw Dr. Voss there, he applied a lancet to the arm of deceased.

Cross examined. I have known Lieutenant Campbell for 3 or 4 years; I have seen a great deal of him during that time. I have seen him sober and in liquor and, have always found him peaceable, quiet and good humoured, and rather, better humoured than otherwise when in liquor. When Mr. Pashaud took a little too much he was quarrelsome, and I thought he laboured under temporary insanity.

Mr. F. Goodall. I dined with Mr. Smith on the Saturday in question. Mr. Pashaud and Lieutenant Campbell were there; they appeared to be on friendly terms. I have known Mr. Pashaud for ten or eleven years. When he took a little more liquor than usual, he showed a disposition to quarrel.

Mr. Vonlintzgy. I am an interpreter to the Coroner of Calcutta and was so in May last. I went on the 9th of May with the Coroner to the house of the deceased for the purpose of viewing the body and taking an Inquest if necessary. No Inquest was taken, I know Kurreem, I see him now. I saw him on the Sunday morning in question at the house of the deceased. I asked him as to the cause and nature of the accident which had occurred, and he said, Mr. Pashaud and Lieut. Campbell had come there between 2 and 3 o'clock; that on their entering both had thrown off their jackets and began to fight; that Campbell had fallen near, and *that Pashaud had fallen into the well.* He did not say that Campbell had taken Mr. Pashaud by the legs and thrown him in.

The body was in an advanced state of putrefaction, and it being Sunday, no Jury could be summoned, so on the Police Surgeon's certificate the body was buried.

Dr. Voss. On Sunday the 9th May, I saw the body of Mr. Pashaud. I did not examine the body when I called at Mr. Pashaud's house first; on the second occasion it was in a very offensive state. From the appearance of the body when I first saw it, I think the deceased died of suffocation. This was the case for the prosecution, Lieutenant Campbell declined addressing the Jury in his defence, but for the satisfaction of the Jury his statement before the Magistrate was read. As well as the information of the native servants of the deceased which varied much from their present statement.

Major Pashaud. I am a Major in H. M. 6th, Mr. Campbell has been a Lieutenant in the

Regt. since January 1829, I have known him during the whole of that time. My opinion of him is that his temper is remarkably good, his manners mild, and his disposition peaceable? and that he is the last man I should think capable of being guilty of an act of outrage.

Captain Carter. I am a Captain in H. M. 16th Regiment; I have known Lieutenant Campbell for 15 or 16 months. I think him extremely mild; good tempered and very amiable.

Lieutenant Munro. I command the company of H. M. 16th. to which Lieutenant Campbell belongs. I have known him for these 18 months, and always considered him mild and inoffensive, and in every respect one of the best tempered men I could meet. I have dined with him at the mess, and never knew any thing there to alter my opinion of him.

Lieutenant Smith. I am a Lieutenant in H. M. 19th Regiment, I have known Lieutenant Campbell since January, 1829, and have always considered him a mild inoffensive young man.

George Playfair, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Fort William spoke of Lieut. Campbell's character and conduct, after an intimate acquaintance of 13 or 14 months, in terms of unqualified praise.

Lieutenant Maclean. I am Barrack Master of Fort William and have been acquainted with Lieut. Campbell since 1828. I have always considered him good tempered and not at all a quarrelsome man.

Lieutenant Foley. I am Adjutant of H. M. 16th Regt. I have known Lieut. Campbell since my arrival in the country—about a year. I have met him on several occasions; he is highly good tempered, adding very much to the harmony of the Mess.

Lieutenant Clarke. I am Lieutenant in H. M. 16th, I was formerly in the 47th, Lieut. Campbell was in the same Regt. with me; I have known him since 1826; he was living in the same house with me for some time. I have seen him on all occasions, and always considered him a remarkably quiet, good tempered man.

Lieutenant Proud. I am in H. M. 16th. I have known Lieut. Campbell since January 1829. I have always considered him perfectly mild, and just the reverse of a quarrelsome man.

Mr. Wight. I have known Lieut. Campbell since 1816-17. We were at College together and served our time in the same office: the office of a writer to the Signet in Edinburgh. I have frequently met him at convivial parties after our Office hours, and I always considered him of a good disposition and quiet temper.

This was the case for the defence, after which Sir E. Ryan charged the Jury recapitulating the evidence and pointing out the various features in the case to which they should give their best consideration. His Lordship said that the entire case depended upon the evidence of the two native servants of the deceased, the Durwan, and the Hookaburdar, and they he said, were contradicted in various ways by themselves; by their statements to various persons on the night in question and the day following and by their informations before the Magistrates and their evidence before the Court: but still if they could reconcile the evidence of such persons with those suspicious circumstances, they were bound to convict; on the contrary if they could not reconcile it, or even had a doubt upon their minds they should acquit the prisoner.

The Jury retired for about four minutes and returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

INDIA GAZETTE.—Aug. 11

MR. HOLMAN.

Mr. Holman, the blind Traveller, who arrived here in the course of the last month, in the Ship *Arnaad*, from Madras, has just left this country again for China on board the H. C.'s Ship *Reliance*. We heard of this celebrated gentleman's visits to the City of Palaces by mere accident, and not until it was too late to gain that information respecting him which we should have been glad to have laid before our readers. It is a curious instance of the apathy of this community, that he should have attracted so little notice. His arrival even in the vast metropolis of England would at all events have formed the subject of a paragraph that would have made the round of the English papers. We could imagine few characters more deeply interesting than poor Holman, wandering blindfolded as it were about the world. With a strange enthusiasm he has visited countries that he could never see, and like Blacklock, the blind Poet, has published a *volume of descriptions!* There is a cursory mention of him in a late number of the *New Monthly Magazine*, which is reprinted by an odd chance in the last number of the *Calcutta Magazine*, published a day or two before he left Calcutta. "Every body," says the writer, must have heard of the suspicions of the Russian Government. Poor old blind Holman was conducted across the frontier, being mistaken for a spy! I confess, I am not astonished at this; for why a *blind* man should go to *see* a strange country, is quite incomprehensible. The Russians could not comprehend this either, and were equally surprized when Holman published his book. I was myself anxious to know how the book was concocted, or rather how the materials were procured. An English gentleman, a Resident at Moscow, mentioned that he accompanied Mr. Holman on his various peregrinations about the capital—he mounted the tower of S Ivan with him. Holman desired him to place him towards the North, and then asked what was to be discerned in that direction? The answers he treasured up in his memory until he procured some one good enough to write them. We know not whether any private individuals treated Holman during his brief visit to Calcutta with any marked attention, though we have heard that he had been invited to the last Government House Ball, but was unfortunately prevented from attending it, and we have reason to believe, that he was noticed by Lord Bentinck with much kindness and condescension. In other repects, we fear he was more neglected then he would have been in almost any country in the civilized world.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

We have peculiar pleasure in being able to assure the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, that Mr. Holman was not so much neglected during his brief stay in Calcutta as he seems to imagine. Not only did Lord Wm. Bentinck, in particular, treat him with the utmost courtesy and kindness, but his company was in such general request in his society, that an old friend of his could scarcely catch a glimpse of him. Mr. Holman was so received at Madras, Ceylon, and other places with the most marked attention and respect. On his return from China, we believe he proposes visiting New South Wales, and intends continuing his travels until he has prolonged his absence from England to two years more.

Mr. Holman is a Lieutenant in the Navy on half pay. He is now about 42 years of age. He lost his sight by a slow disease, 18 years ago, since which he has travelled over France, Russia, and Siberia, both coasts of Africa, Ceylon, the Isle of France, and various other countries. In Russia, the Authorities would not believe that he was blind, because there is, no appearance of any defect of vision in his eyes, and he always looks towards the persons he is speaking to as if he saw them. There is no doubt, however, that he is stone blind. He walks with a stick, but with such an air of confidence that strangers do not discover his deprivation of sight. If he is introduced at the same time to half a dozen persons, after they have once spoken, he is so familiar with their voices that he is rarely known to address the wrong individual. He is exceedingly shrewd, and seems to guess a man's character in a very few minutes conversation. His manners are cheerful and agreeable, and he is admirably well informed on a great variety of subjects. Like most blind persons, his sense of hearing is wonderfully acute, and enables him to attend to a distant conversation of which no one near him can hear a word. From a passage taken from an article in the *New Monthly Magazine*, the reader would conclude, that Mr. Holman could not write, but the fact is, that he writes a great deal and in a very legible hand. He is remarkably independent of assistance, packs up his own clothes and often travels a considerable distance without a single servant or companion. The expression of his face is pleasing, but it is perhaps somewhat injured by his allowing his beard to grow to a great length. We should be glad to add to these little particulars about so interesting a person, but we have now exhausted our small stock of information.—*Editor, Cal. Lit Gaz.*

GOVT. GAZETTE.—August 12.

To judge merely for its unpretending and modest title, there is a degree of ability, zeal, and perseverance exhibited in the pages of the period cal entitled "Gleanings in Science"—which the cursory observer could scarcely suppose to characterise its contributions, and which we doubt that even the most sanguine amateurs here in scientific affairs could, all circumstances considered, have anticipated. It is extremely satisfactory to see this, no less with reference to the progress of Science itself, and the increase of its love among us, than in respect to what we have yet to expect from so much concentrated talent, (and what may we not expect, judging from the past)—and as also furnishing another and most gratifying reply to the reproach of those who have been less ready to make allowances for the difficulties under which scientific research labours in India, than to taunt its followers with indolence and apathy.

In our last, we gave the Table of Contents of the Number which has just issued from the Press. Although most of the articles possess uncommon merit, yet their technical nature does not admit of our engaging upon them. The paper on "Sensible Temperature," treats of difficult subjects, but one of much physiological interest. After noticing various theories, respecting the production and phenomena of animal heat—the writer expresses his surprise, that there never has been an attempt made to estimate the amount of the heat generated in the human body. Remarking then, upon the capacity in the human body of preserving a certain equilibrium of temperature—"we see then" (he continues) "that there is a variation in the quantities of heat taken from the human body, under different circumstances, and consequently, either there must be a great variation in the production of that heat, or there must be some method of carrying off the superfluous heat, which would otherwise accumulate and raise the temperature of the blood above the standard of 98*, at which it is always known to remain. The latter is the general opinion; and that perspiration is the procedure by which the superfluous heat is abstracted. A wish is then expressed, that in order to pursue the inquiry with due precision, that some measuring out sensations as to heat and cold. The thermometer, it is justly remarked, gives merely the temperature of the medium in which we are immersed, but affords no data of what the effect is upon animal sensation—"but *temperature* is only one of the many circumstances which affect rapidly the cooling.—the real question we are inquiring into. For, considering the animal machine as a continual generator of heat, the question is, under what circumstances is this heat, which would otherwise continually accumulate, carried off or dissipated in the most rapid or effectual manner, and *vice versa*?" The necessity of considering the difference of temperature, the specific heat of the medium, its conducting power, &c. &c. is urged—and the writer then states that there is a method of using the thermometer that enables us to answer these questions. For the method itself, however, and the experiments arising out of the subject—we must refer to the "Gleanings"—since we could not extend our notice without, perhaps, trenching on the limits the general reader would prescribe.

Our reference to the article on the "Geology of the Bhurtpore District" must be equally discursive. "This district (states the writer of the sketch) may be described as forming a portion of the South-western boundary of the valley of the Ganges and Jumna. Its surface presents a level platform, covered, in most situations, by alluvial and diluvial deposits, and elevated about sixty feet above the level of the Jumna. The country is now in a high state of cultivation, and exhibits a pleasing picture of prosperity and peace, as contrasted with its condition only a few years ago. The rocks which immediately underlie these deposits, in some few situations, occur near the surface, and are quarried for architectual purposes; while strata, probably of an anterior date to these, here and there basset out, forming, especially in the Nothern portion, small detached hills and colines, which are generally topped by a village. To the West again, this district is flanked by a belt of older rocks, which extends in a North-easterly direction from Biana, and which is interposed between the newer sandstone, and the decidedly primitive formations of the Jéypur and Ajmér territories. The Eastern limit of this belt is marked by a low hill range, which is observed a short distance to the West of the city of Bhartpur. The quarries which have for centuries supplied all this portion of India with materials for building, are situated in the Bhartpur district, &c." The writer, after a particular description of the characteristics of three varieties of sandstone rocks; has the following remark with which we must conclude our reference, to the article. "The above rocks are all of them employed in architecture, and are remarkably free working stones. Of the two first varieties, (dark red argillaceous sandstone one speckled with white spots) the fort of Agra, and most of the buildings of Agra and the neighbouring districts, are constructed; and among these buildings are some of the most splendid edifices of Hindostan. The dark red colour and brick-like aspect of the sandstones, as contrasted with the pure white of the Makrana marble, of which the cupola, pavilions, and trellaces of these buildings are generally formed, gives to many, even of the most stupendous monuments of the Mogul power, a fantastic and party-coloured appearance and it is impossible not to regret that the white variety had not come into use at an earlier period. To the general use of the red sandstone, there is a still stronger objection. This rock appears to be little capable of resisting the decomposing effect of the atmosphere. Hence it is that so few of the edifices, for which Agra was once so famous, now remain entire; and of the few which have escaped, the majority are rapidly falling to decay. The splendid Mausoleum of Ackber, at Secundra, is likely soon to meet the fate of its fellows; while, at every step we take, we see the most stupendous ruins of palaces, and courts, and gateways which less than two centuries ago were the favourite haunts of the Sovereigns of Hindostan. In every climate, this is a most serious objection, but in a climate like this it is quite insurmountable; and in contemplating the ruins around us, though we may smile at the vanity of Jehangir, when, in the pride of his heart, he pronounced his favourite capital to be the "first city of the world;" let us not ourselves neglect the lesson, which the fate of the comparatively modern city of Ackberabad has so emphatically taught us."* As the writer has ascertained, there are no deposits of rock salt or gypsum in the Bhartpore district—the soil, however, is impregnated to a great degree with saline particles.

We have not left ourselves sufficient space to make any extracts from the remaining articles in this number. The Editor calls attention to the manner in which the diagrams of this number are executed, and they certainly do appear to be superior to any thing yet executed in the shape of Lithography in India. "Such a style (observes the Editor) is little inferior to line engraving; and for maps, in particular, we could desire nothing better."†

GOVT. GAZETTE.—August 16.

During Friday and Saturday, the Supreme Court was occupied with the trial of George Yonge, accused of Murder. The evidence for the prosecution closed about three o'clock on Saturday—when the prisoner entered upon his defence. He put in a paper which was read by the Clerk of the Crown, in which he declared that he was not out of doors at the hour of the night on which Dick (the deceased) was carried away, and that during the whole of that day and night he lay ill in his tent. The defence continued up to nine o'cock on Saturday night, when further proceedings were adjourned till Monday, in consequence of the sudden illness of one of the Jurymen. The Jury, accordingly, were directed to be kept together in the Town Hall. Proceedings in this case were resumed to-day—but up to the time that the Press closed, had not concluded. The Chief Justice, we learn, commenced summing up at twelve o'clock—but the charge had not concluded at two. The intense interest appears to have been excited by the case throughout, and the Court was crowded to excess.

* The marble which was so extensively employed by the Agra architects, during the reigns of Jehangir, Shah Jehan, &c. was all, I believe, brought from Makrana, in the Jaudpur district, and appears to be a very durable stone. Unfortunately, however, it was but too often associated in the same building with the more perishable sandstone. Shah Jehan, indeed, encouraged a chaster style of architecture, and the Taj Mehal, where the ashes of this Monarch now mingle with those of his beauteous *Begum*, is still preserved in almost all its pristine splendour. This magnificent marble mausoleum is, indeed, well suited to his gorgeous title of "King of the world."

† There diagrams have been transferred and printed at the Commercial Press, Free School Street conducted by Dr. Smith, and we cordially recommend his establishment to the notice of our readers.—ED., G. S.

BENGAL HURKARU.—August 17.

The trial of the KING *against* YONGE, for Murder, terminated this morning. The case for the Defence closed at a quarter after twelve yesterday, when the learned Chief Justice commenced an able and eloquent charge in which he took a review of the evidence on both sides and commented upon its great length. At a quarter past four, the Jury retired, and after an absence of fifteen hours and five minutes returned at twenty minutes past seven o'clock with a verdict of, NOT GUILTY.

Government Securities.

TO BUY] Prem.		AUGT. 17, 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.
28	8	Remittable.....27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent. Loan. 0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto..... 0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share 4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7	9
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6	0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY,]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa, Rs....	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—The English Brig Daria Doulut, Hadjee Mahomed, from Coringee 9th August.

The H, C, Barque Brougham, J. J. R, Bowman, from Chittagong 8th August,

14th The H. C. Steamer Ganges, W, Warden from Amherst Town 5th August,

16th The French Ship Jean Mathilde,—Pellerin, from Pondicherry, 9th August.

The English Brig Bucephalus, J, W, Tozen, from Amherst, 9th August,

Passengers per Brougham.—from Akyab,—Mrs, Sully, Mrs, Marten, Misses H, Paton and J, Paton. C, C, Sully, Esq, Civil Service, Lieut; W, Marten. 52d Regt, N, I, and Master Marten, from Chittagong,—Mrs, Cave, Misses Cave and H. Cave,

DEPARTURES,—Augt, 13th, The English Ship Sir Thomas Munro, R, Gillies, for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the Saturday, the 14th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W, Eales, A, M., Mr. C. J. Woodward, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to Elizabeth Caroline, the Daughter of Mr. T, Crawfurd,

BIRTHS,—At Calcutta on the 12th Augt, Mrs, M, Heritage, a Son.

At Allipore, on the 14th August, the Lady of C. R, Berwell, of a Daughter,

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 14th August, Mrs, Margaret Templeton, Lady of John Templeton, Esq, Attorney at Law, aged 22 years 10 Months,

At Calcutta, on the 14th Augt, John Brown, Esq, late an Assistant to the Assignees of Messrs, Palmer and Co, aged 38 years,

MADRAS.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31	.....Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29	..... Do.
New Ditto.....	¼	.....Do.
Exchange.....	1 | 9,	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Augt, 22d Brig Laure, Captain Lavergrie, from Mauritius;

23d do, Ship Lord William Bentinck, H. Hutchinson, from London. Portsmouth 28th April Madeira 16th May,

do. Ship Andromache, R. L. Laws, from London 13th, Portsmouth 18th, and Lands-End 22d May,

do. 24th Ship Drongan, J. McKenzie, from Isle of France 3d August,

DEPARTURES—Augt, 23d, Ship Andromache, Captan R. L. Laws, for Calcutta,

do. Brig Sophia, F, Bedouin, for Nagore and Negapatam,

do, 24th Ship Enchantress, W, Dew for Calcutta,

do. Brig Amedie, B. D. Laporte for Bourbon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS—On the 3d August at Bangalore, the Lady of Robert Smean, Esq, H, M. 13th Light Dragoons, of a Son,

At Bangalore, on the 12th Augt, the Wife of Mr, J, Hannett, of the Ordinance Department of a Son.

(Continued in the second Sheet,)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830.

At Mangalore, on the 10th Augt, the Wife of Quarter Master Serjeant Tomlinson, of the 14th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At the Little Mount, near the Race Stand, on Thursday the 19th Augt, Sarah, the Wife of Mr. Edward Timmins of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Madras, on Friday the 20th August, Charles Robert William Innis, Esq. Solicitor, aged 33 years.

BOMBAY.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT BOMBAY IN AUGUST, 1830.

		Chowputty. Rain. Inch.	Chowputty. Rain. Dec'ls.	Byculah. Rain Inch.	Byculah. Rain Dec'ls.
August—	1	..	30	..	48
	2	..	15	..	35
	3	..	12	..	31
	4	..	09	..	13
	5	..	26	..	18
	6	..	41	..	39
	7	..	12	..	09
	8	..	54	..	44
	9	..	04	..	06
	10	..	04	..	07
	11	..	19	..	12
	12	..	17	..	23
	13	..	06	..	12
	14	..	..	..	10
	15	..	36	..	..
	16	..	22	..	25
	17	..	..	..	03
	18	..	..	..	..
	19	..	..	..	..
	20	..	..	..	..
	21	..	..	..	..
	22	..	..	..	..
	23	..	18	..	02
	24	..	42	..	79
	25	..	06	..	22
	26	..	..	..	..
	27	..	11	..	10
	28	..	39	..	39
	29	2	19	1	70
	30	2	65	3	33
	31	1	59	..	93
Total in August...		10	66	10	83
in June....		20	96	21	44
" July.....		32	46	37	75
" August..		10	66	10	83
Present Total....		64	08	70	02

Years.	June. Inch.	June. Dec'ls.	July. Inch.	July. Dec'ls.	August. Inch.	August. Dec'ls.	Total in June, July and August. Inch.	Total in June, July and August. Dec'ls.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	78	73
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	68	68
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	66	85
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	66	68
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	64	30
1822	29	21	26	59	38	83	89	63
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	57	42
1824	3	89	8	07	17	86	29	82
1825	24	45	25	17	12	94	62	56
1826	17	75	26	97	8	40	53	12
1827	49	15	10	29	10	51	69	95
1828	23	53	52	75	17	22	93	50
1829	27	80	19	78	12	40	60	04
1830	20	96	32	46	10	66	64	08
Average of the last 14 years....							66	09

GENERAL ORDERS,

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2d Septembor 1830.

No. 294 of 1850—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased in continuation of the General Order No. 233 of 1830, to publish the following Rules for the allotment and charge of Barracks and public Quarters in the Garrison of Bombay.

1st. The allotment and distribution of Quarters in the Garrison of Bombay and Colaba rests solely with the Hon'ble the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison, whose orders will be communicated to the Barrack Master through the Town Major.

2d. All communications from Officers, regarding Quarters are to be carried on by public correspondence, through the proper Channel.

3d. Whenever a Commanding Officer shall be applied to on any point connected with the occupation of Quarters, he will forward the application through the Town Major, and such orders as may be necessary will be issued to the Barrack Master through the same channel.

4th. Officers not serving with Troops in Garrison who are desirous of occupying public Quarters, will address themselves to the Town Major.

5th. No Officer is to change his quarters, but by special permission obtained through the Town Major.

6th. The Barrack Master will transmit a monthly return of Quarters through the Town Major.

7th. The Barrack Stores and furniture are to be wholly under the controul of the Quarter Master General, and returns of these will be made by the Barrack Master to that Officer.

No. 295 of 1830—Captain R. Sillar of the 8th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 2d September, 1830.

No. 296 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the addition of a Subedar Major to the establishment of the Golundauze Battalion.

No. 297 of 1830—Lieutenant John Grant of the Regiment of Artillery is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the benefit of his health.

No. 298 of 1830.—Lieutenant R. Blood of the 11th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 4th September, 1830.

No. 299 of 1830 -The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extracts of despatches from the Hon'ble the Court be published in General Orders.

Letter (No. 18 Dated the 30th April, 1830.

Para. Captain W. V. Hewitt belonging to your establishment has been granted an extension of his furlough for the further period of six months.

2d. We have extended the furlough of Lieutenant Henry W. Trevelyan of your establishment for the space of six months.

Letter (No. 20) dated the 15th April 1830.

We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel D H. Bellassis of your Establishment to remain in this Country for the further period of six months.

No. 300 of 1830.—In conformity which instructions, received from the Supreme Government, and with reference to the General Order No. 31 dated the 26th January, 1829, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following further allowance in the Medical Department.

Medical Officers holding charge of more than one Native Corps, or details of Troops or of Followers entitled to Medical attendance, in addition to their fixed and regular Medical Charge are authorized to draw a remuneration for the additional labour arising from such extra Charge at the rate of twelve Rupees and eight annas for every hundred Men per month, to have effect from the 16th of December last.

No. 301 of 1830. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the Political Department to direct that Lieutenant A Burnes, Assistant Quarter Master General, be relieved from his duties in that office and appointed Assistant to the Resident in Cutch.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight. 109 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 139 Bombay Rs per 00 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 103 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars.....none.
German Crowns.....100 per 213½ B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London.....Per Ton £ 5. 5.
China.....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830.

We have to announce the arrival at Madras of the Ships *Enchantress*, *Lord William Bentinck* and *Andromache* from England; the latter left on the 18th of May, and has brought papers to the 15th of the same month, extracts from which we here subjoin, and for which we are indebted to our Madras Contemporaries.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

We lament to state that the King was labouring under a dangerous illness, and that on the 16th of May, the date of the latest intelligence from London, his Majesty was not expected to live more than a few hours.

LATEST BULLETINS.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 1.

The King felt himself better all yesterday, but his Majesty passed an indifferent night.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 2.

"The King's symptoms have not varied. His Majesty has passed another bad night.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 3.

"The King has suffered much by a want of sleep; nevertheless, his Majesty's symptoms are mitigated this morning.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 4.

"The King slept some hours last night; and His Majesty feels himself rather better this morning.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 5.

"The King continues much the same. His Majesty has passed a comfortable night.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 6.

"The King passed the whole of yesterday comfortably; his Majesty's symptoms were mitigated; but his Majesty has passed a bad night.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 7.

"The King has passed the last twenty four hours under a continued mitigation of his symtoms.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 8.

"The King has had a comfortable night with some hours of sleep. His Majesty's symptoms continue the same.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 11.

"His Majesty's symptoms are not materially mitigated; but his Majesty had some sleep last night.

"*Windsor Castle, May* 12.

"The King has passed a disturbed night. His Majesty's symptoms continue the same."

"*Windsor Castle, May* 13.

"The King has passed a more comfortable night. The symptoms of His Majesty's complaint, however, do not vary."

"*Windsor Castle, May* 14.

"The King continues in the same state. His Majesty has had a bad night."

"*Windsor Castle, May* 15.

"The King has had some refreshing sleep and His Majesty feels himself rather better."

(Signed)" HENRY HALFORD.
"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY."

We have not trifled with our readers by recording the numerous reports on this melancholy subject which the vocations of our daily contemporaries have led them to circulate. We were afraid to trust to those which spoke lightly of the danger of the Royal sufferer, yet our feelings of regard for a Monarch who has many claims to the attachment of his people, combated the gloomy anticipations in which others indulged. We have hoped against hope. Now, however, we can no longer struggle against the conviction, that the most brilliant reign that has distinguished the long and glorious annals of England is fast drawing to a close. Perhaps we should still have scrupled to anticipate an event that will spread mourning over the whole land, had not the example been set us by a journal which does not pledge its character in matters of so deep import without the strongest evidence to bear it out. We copy from the *Times* of this morning.

"Not merely from the language of the bulletins, but from other sources, we have reason to believe that the demise of the Crown is very near. The bodily sufferings of his Majesty are such as to have extinguished in the Royal mind all desire to live. His Majesty, in the intervals of pain, is perfectly tranquil, and prepared for the result, of which he is fully aware."

His Majesty has applied himself to the consolations of religion, and has had affectionate interviews with most of the members of his family.—*Spectator, May* 15.

A Cabinet Council was unexpectedly summoned to meet on Friday at the Foreign Office supposed to be on despatches of an unpleasant nature received from St. Petersburg, relative to the future state of Greece. We have long been of opinion, that the affairs of Greece were far from being in a settled condition, and we have more than once expressed our doubts of Prince Leopold ever exercising the sovereignty of that country. Of this we are assured, that on the event of a demise of the Crown the Prince *will not* leave England. He has, in a great measure, been forced into what has already taken place, and we are convinced would willingly retrace his steps, on the first favourable opportunity.—*News, May* 9.

THE NEWS.—APRIL 18.

Assault on the Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.—On Thursday, *J. E. Kearney Esq.*, a Colonel in the East India Company's service, was charged before the Lord Mayor with having violently assaulted William Astell, Esq. M. P., Deputy Chairman to the Hon. the East India Company, under the following circumstances:—

From Mr. Astell's statement it appeared that the defendant came up to him as he was going out of the East India House to the London Tavern, on Wednesday last, and wished to enter into conversation with him upon the subject of his (Mr Kearney's application to the Board of Directors for the sum of 250*l*., to defray the expences of his voyage, we understood, to and from India. The prosecutor stated to Mr. Kearney that the case had already been heard and decided upon by the Board, and he (Mr. Astell) could not interfere, the matter being wholly beyond his control. Mr. Kearney was not satisfied at this explanation and assurance, but continued to follow him, and a friend who accompanied him, until they approached the London Tavern.—The prosecutor at length told Mr. Kearney, that if he did not go away, a police officer should be called, and ordered to take him into custody. Mr. Kearney become more and more troublesome, and, at last, raising his umbrella, he struck the prosecutor with it violently over the eye. Mr. Astell's eye bore very palpable evidence of the blow. It was, of course, found necessary to call in the assistance of the police. Mr. Kearney showed, in the London Tavern in which all the parties found themselves immediately after the blow was struck—a very strong disposition to repeat the violence, but was prevented.

Loch jun. Esq, M. P., deposed that he was walking arm in arm with the prosecutor, when the defendant approached them, and addressed Mr. Astell as to the application to the Board of Directors, which had been rejected. Mr. Astell, after some expostulation upon the impropriety of Mr. Kearney's following him, and addressing him on a question, with the decision of which he had nothing to do, mentioned that he would place Mr. Kearney in the hands of a police officer if the interruption was not discontinued. Soon after this the act of violence was committed upon Mr. Astell, without any provocation whatever upon the part of that gentleman.

The Lord Mayor, asked the defendant whether it was his wish to say anything in vindication?

Mr. Kearney stated that he had been informed by Lord Ellenborough, to whom he stated the nature of his demand upon the East India Company, in whose service he had long been actively engaged, that his claim was valid, and his Lordship particularly mentioned that the matter lay with Mr. Astell, He (Mr. Kearney) naturally applied to the quarter alluded to; but, instead of having met with a conciliating or polite reception, he was most rudely repulsed. Mr. Astell even pushed him away when he spoke of the claim; and, of course, subjected himself to any subsequent violence that might have taken place.

Mr. Astell declared that he never pushed nor touched the defendant, and Mr. Loch stated to the same effect.

The Lord Mayor ordered the defendent, to find bail, viz.—two sureties for 100*l*. each, and himself for the the sum of 200*l*.

BELL'S MESS:—MAY 9.

It is with regret we announce the death of Sir Robert Peel, which took place on Monday afternoon at Drayton park, Staffordshire. Sir Robert had a relaspe on Sunday morning, when an express was immediately sent off to Mr. Secretary Peel, who on Monday left town for the seat of his father; but it is said Sir Robert had expired before his arrival. The right hon. gentleman returned to town on Wednesday, and on Thursday he received a visit from the Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen.

Mr. Secretary, now Sir Robert Peel is said to have had an allowance from his father of 12,000*l*. per annum, which will be nearly trebled by the demise of thelatter.—*Standard.*

Dangerous state of the Pope.—Rome, April 14.—The physicians attached to the Apostolical Palace of the Vatacan, have announced that his Holiness the Pope is in the last stage of bodily weakness and decay, and that although the state of langour into which he has fallen may certainly continue for some time longer, the life of his Holiness is in daily and imminent danger.

Execution of Comyn.—On Wednesday, the unfotunate Mr. Comyn, found guilty at the last Assizes of burning his house, was executed in front of Ennis town goal. He conducted himself with the greatest fortitude to the last moment. He was attended to the scaffold by six Roman Catholic Clergymen, to which faith he had conformed since his conviction. When he presented himself upon the fatal prop, the people were struck with his fine gentlemanlike appearance, and a distinct murmur was heard amongst the thousands who were present, as the executioner placed the rope round his neck. He was attired in a suit of black, and wore a beatiful crucifix appended on his breast. The cap being adjusted the executionor withdrew, and instanly touching a spring, the drop fell. The convulsive heavings of his chest for about a minute and a half were exceedingly violent, and after a quivering motion of the lower part of the body, he ceased to live. His sufferings were considered to be rather long, as he struggled far over five minutes. After his fall, the Clergyman continued for a long time in prayer. The usual time for the body to be left suspended (about half an hour), having elapsed, it was lowered down, and put into an elegant coffin, richly mounted, and conveyed in a hearse, followed by a train of carriages, and more than 5,000 persons, outside the town. The principle part of the cavalcade accompanied his remains to Corofin, whence they are to be removed for interment to the family vault at Madaboy, in the west of the county. All the public offices and shops throughout the town of Ennis were closed, and the melancholy gloom to be met in every countenance showed how deeply and sincerely this unfortunate gentleman has been regretted.

The *Neptune*, Captain Cumberledge, arrived at Gravesend on the 13th of May.

The *Lady Macnaghten* for Madras and Bengal, sailed from Gravesend on the 10th of May.

Accounts have been brought from England

of the *St. Helena* Schooner, having been attacked by Pirates. The Captain and Surgeon are said to have been tied together and thrown overboard—The Pirate afterwards fired a broadside into the Schooner apparently with the intention of sinking her. Several of her people were killed; and it appears that only five survived, who however succeeded afterwards in carrying the Schooner into Sierra Leone.

MAY 3—PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 30.—Arrived His Majesty's Ship Pallas, from Bengal; sailed 9th January—Madras 16th, Cape 7th March, St. Helena 23d, and Ascension 28th.

6.—A numerous meeting of the Irish Members was held at the Thatched House Tavern on Tuesday.—Sir John Newport in the Chair, when a series of Resolutions were adopted, expressive of their determination to resist, by every means in their power, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's intended imposition of fresh taxes upon Ireland.

A Meeting of the county of Edinburgh was held on Friday last, to consider the Bill now before Parliament for altering the Scotch Judicature, when it was unanimously resolved that a Committee be appointed to examine the contents and probable effect of the Bill, and to report upon it and any matter connected therewith, in the County Meeting in July next; and that the Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord Lieutenant, and Sir George Clerk, the Members for the County, be requested to use every means in their power to prevent the Bill passing into a Law this Session, in order that time might be given for the full consideration of a measure of so much importance to the people of Scotland.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ship Ann and Amelia, engaged for China, was thus timed, viz: to be afloat the 10th instant, and sail from Gravesend at the expiration of twenty days from the date of her coming afloat.

PLYMOUTH, May 3.—Sailed the Sir Joseph Banks, Fase, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

PORTLAND, May 4.—Arrived Isabella, Boucher, Bombay, sailed the 13th of December.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Arrived the Prince George, Bengal, sailed on the 4th of January.

7.—In the House of Commons Mr. Alderman Wathman presented a Petition from the Shipowners of London, whose representations and reasoning merit every consideration. A debate ensued, for which we refer to our report. Lord Gower moved a series of resolutions respecting the conduct of Sir John Barrington as Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland, to the effect that he had been guilty of serious maversation, and that it is unfit he should continue to hold the office. After some conversation the Resolutions were agreed to. On the motion for going into a Committee on Mr. P. Thomson's Usury Bill, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 41; against it 23.

The Army.—The 8th Foot is to embark for Nova Scotia, the 32d for Canada, and the 1st Battalion of the 60th for Gibraltar.

The Reserve Companies of the 55th Regiment are shortly to be embarked on board of the Lady East, for Madras.

The 62d Regiment is to embark on board of the Recovery, Henry Porcher, Malcolm, Stakerly, and the Marquis Hastings, for Madras about the 20th instant.

The 75th Regiment (Service Companies) is to embark about the 13th inst. on board of the Bengal Merchant, Lady Kennaway, Susan, and Proctor, for the Cape of Good Hope, to relieve the 55th.

The 55th Regiment (Service Companies) is to proceed in the above ships from the Cape of Good Hope to Madras to relieve the 2d Battalion of the Royals, which is to return home.

The 62d is to relieve the 89th.

The 57th Regiment is to proceed from New South Wales to Madras, and on its arrival the 26th Regiment is to remove to Bengal, to relieve the 14th Foot, which is to return home.

FALMOUTH, May 4. Off Port the Belle Alliance, Mauritius.

8.—A communication from Algiers says:—"The fortifications are now so strengthened, that a most obstinate resistance may be anticipated. Hordes of Bedouin Arabs have been taken into the pay of the Dey, and these have been appointed to oppose the debarkation of the French along the whole line of coast, at various points of which batteries have been raised. The Castle in which his Highness has deposited his treasure is mined, and, from the known haughtiness and determination of his character, it is not unlikely, should matters become desperate, but it will form his funeral-pile."

It is expected that when the new law arrangements take place, Mr. Justice Bayley will be appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

On Thursday, in the Court of King's Bench, an indictment was presented, and a true bill found by the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex (on the prosecution of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, under the Act 9 Geo. IV. cap. 41. for regulating the care and treatment of insane persons,) against Mr. William Jones, Surgeon and Apothecary, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, for having signed a certificate of insanity, without having visited and personally examined the patient.

Died at Brussels, on the 6th ultimo, the Right Hon. Alexander Murray, Lord Elibank. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by Alexander, now Lord Elibank, at present on military service in the East Indies.

We announce, with the deepest regret, the death of the Marchioness of Bath.

Lord Combermere has returned from India in excellent health. The *Chester Chronicle* speaks of his return thus:

"The hero of Bhurtpoore having resigned his command to the Earl of Dalhousie, returned to his native land in the *Pallas*, Captain Fitzclarence, which arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last, having left Calcutta on the 7th of January. A fare-well entertainment was given to this gallant Cheshireman on the 2nd, and nothing could exceed the demonstrations of attachment and regret for his departure evinced by all classes at Calcutta. We rejoice to learn that his Lordship is in excellent health, and had a most favourable passage The. *Pallas* has been very healthy, not having lost one man since she sailed from Portsmouth on the 22d July last with the Earl of Dalhousie and the Bishop of Calcutta. She has brought home several rare and valuable animals, viz. a Royal Bengal tigress so tame that she runs loose about the deck; a cheetah or Indian hunting leopard; a very fine specimen of the elk (the female unfortunately died on the passage); an Angola goat, and a variety of antelopes, &c. Lady Combermere landed at Dover on Sunday, from Boulogne, with her family, in the expectation of his Lordship's speedy arrival.

"No doubt his Lordship's return to Combermere Abbey will be the occasion of great rejoicing in that neighbourhood, and among the numerous tenantry of the ancient and respected family of Cotton. We think this *chiefest* of the "Cheshire chief of men" deserves a similar monument to his fame as the Shropshire men have erected to their gallant countryman Lord HILL, and the generous inhabitants of the principality to the brave PICTON, and the intrepid ANGLESEA.

"We hope soon to hear that such a tribute is contemplated, and we have no doubt that it will be alike worthy of his Lordship's fame, and the public spirit of the country of Chester."

MAY 10.—By the Flanders Mail of yesterday we have received Brussels and other Papers, from which we take a few extracts. The sultan, it now appears, contrary to reports lately circulated, has judiciously resolved to acquiesce quietly in the loss of the Greek provinces. The Morea is no longer included in his Revenue lists.

A tolerably ludicrous Meeting of the leading "Liberals" of the Metropolis took place on Saturday last at Crown and Anchor Tavern. The subject upon which they met to discuss and resolve was the East India Question, the actors being Messrs. Hunt, J. C. Hobhouse, Otway Cave, Buckingham and O'Connell. Mr. Hobhouse took the Chair in the absence of Sir Francis Burdett. The business of the Meeting proceeded with perfect harmony so long as the advocates of free trade had the argument all their own way. But the moment any individual attempted to state a fact, or advance a reason against the popular doctrines of the meeting, he was put down by "loud hissings and hootings" from the friends of free discussion. By this liberal mode of proceeding a string of Resolutions was passed, inveighing against tyranny and monopoly.

11.—In the House of Lords last night the Archbishop of Canterbury introduced a Bill for facilitating the Commutation of Tithes in England. The provisions of the Bill are such as to promise the most beneficial results to the country, and will no doubt secure to it the unanimous approval of the Legislature.

The Paris Papers state that the Duke of Brunswick has at last taken, from compulsion the course which the exercise of a little discretion would have dictated long since; he is about to conform to the injunctions of the Diet, and ward off the threatened occupation of the Duchy by foreign troops. Advices of the 1st instant from Brunswick, received yesterday, are to the same effect.

12.—REFORM.—Lord Milton presented a Petition signed by nearly 14,000 inhabitants of the town of Leeds praying for economical and parliamentary reform.

Irish Government.—Mr. Hume rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland. When he proposed that measure in 1823 it was resisted by arguments which were only directed against its being adopted at that particular time. Since that a measure had been passed which had greatly improved the condition of the country, and rendered it more fit for the change which he proposed. After an animated Debate—

The House divided, when there appeared—

For the motion.....115
Against it.....229
Majority against the motion.....114

Extract of a private Letter of the 24th ult., from Rome:—"Madame Letitia, mother of Napoleon Buonaparte, on the 22d inst., while walking in the garden of the Villa Borghese, made a false step and though leaning on the arm of the Chevalier broke one of her thighs; and as her great age, 83 years, prevents the possibility of applying the strong remedies necessary in such accidents, her life is considered to be in imminent danger. She is surrounded by all the members of her family now at Rome—her brother, Cardinal Fesh, Jerome, and Louis Buonaparte, and Madame Lucien Princess of Canino. Dispatches, with the melancholy news, have been sent off to Madam Murat, Countess of Lipano, the ex Queen Hortensia and the Duke de Reichstadt. Madame Letittin, after giving legacies of 500,000 francs each to her children and to Cardinal Fesh, with numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to her attendants and friends, and considerable donations to the poor both at Rome and in Corsica, has constituted the Duke de Reichstadt the residuary legatee of her immense wealth."

13.—The charges so long suspended over the head of the Solicitor General for Ireland by Mr. O'Connell were last night brought forward in the House of Commons by that Hon. and Learned Member. After much just severity of comment, especially from Mr. North, his motion was negatived by a majority of 70 against 12.

14—We have received advices from Nova Scotia of a description rather unpleasant. A serious difference has arisen between the House of Assembly and the Board of Council, in consequence of which the President has felt it to be his duty to prorogue the Assembly.

In the commons, after the general business had been gone through, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, in which, as usual, there was some brisk discussion, and Mr. Hume was in his glory. Some conversation arose relative to the salary of Mr. Stephen, the standing Counsel for the Colonial Department. The merits of Mr. Stephen were admitted by all parties.

An animated discussion arose on the motion of Sir James Graham relative to the emoluments enjoyed by the Members of the Privy Council. The motion was deemed invidious, and therefore resisted.

Sir J. GRAHAM brought forward in the House of Commons his Motion for a return of all salaries, fees, and emoluments enjoyed by each member of the Privy Council with the sources whence they are derived. The hon. Baronet, in his speech, went into some curious details upon the subject. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the Motion on the ground that to institute such an enquiry would be to cast disrespect and obloquy upon the privy Council; he however assented to its spirit, and therefore proposed, as an amendment, to allow a Return of the fees, emoluments, &c. enjoyed by all persons holding public situations This proposition was declined and the original Motion being pressed to a division, was lost by a majority of 84; the numbers being 231 to 147.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took occasion to clear himself, which he did most satisfactorily, from the imputation of Sir J. GRAHAM, that he had acted with insincerity in regard to the Superannuation Bill.

By advices from Otau we learn that all the Moors capable of bearing arms had been enrolled, and that large bodies of Moors had arrived from the interior. The women and children, with the cattle not required and suitable necessaries, had been sent into the interior. From this it may be inferred that the Emperor of Morocco intends taking a decided part against the French.

The reports regarding His Majesty's Health as appears by the latest papers, are contradictory.

The *Times* of the 15th May says:

"Not merely from the language of the bulletins, but from other sources, we have reason to believe that the demise of the Crown is very near. The bodily sufferings of His Majesty are such as to have extinguished in the Royal mind all desire to live. His Majesty, in the intervals of pain, is perfectly tranquil, and prepared for the result, of which he is fully aware."

The *Morning Herald* of the 13th:

The rumours to-day in the City, and we may add in the West end also, relative to his Majesty, are of the most alarming description; they are given out with so much confidence, that they are almost universally believed: Indeed so certain are people generally that the King cannot survive many hours, that the unfortunate wight who happens to express any doubt to the contrary is looked upon either as a knave or a fool. Still, however, there are sceptics, who in our humble opinion are not entitled to think so, because we ourselves happen to be among the number. Our wish, indeed, may be farther to our thought, or at least may have something to do with its creation; but, be that as it may, we cannot bring ourselves to think that there are sufficient grounds to justify an implicit belief in the alarming reports alluded to. It is true that the studied ambiguity of the bulletins may well give rise to all sorts of gloomy anticipations. The lieges, however, should recollect that, as "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in some people's philosophy," so there may be reasons for the issuing of those same mystical bulletins, with which they are unacquainted. If we are asked what those reasons are? We can only answer, we do not know. The daily interviews which his Majesty has with different personages show clearly enough, one would imagine, that he is in no immediate danger. To-day, notwithstanding the positive assertions that he could not survive many hours, we found that the Duke of Wellington had a long interview with him. People at the point of death are not in the habit of giving long interviews to their servants on matters of business; for such we presume was the nature of his Grace's visit to his Sovereign. We can easily account for the adverse rumours in the city; many of them unquestionably emanate from the speculators for a fall in the Funds, in which, no doubt, West end Lords, as well as City Commoners, are interested. But, from whatever cause the rumours, as well as the alarming character of the bulletins, (for they are alarming), originate, we may remark that they are productive of great injury to a very numerous class of traders and manufacturers. Business, indeed, so far as articles of clothing are concerned, is nearly suspended: and on this account only it is much to be regretted that the public are not made officially acquainted with the true state of his Majesty's health.

The *Literary Gazette* of the 15th:

"Great anxiety continues to prevail respecting the health of our beloved Sovereign, whose vigorous constitution has not yet been able to throw off the disorder with which it has been so severely attacked. There is no end to the rumours on the subject; but when it is known, that not ten persons in existence are acquainted with the real state of the case, and that not one will breathe a syllable about it, it may be surmised that very little credit can be attached to these reports.

The *Medical Gazette* of the 8th:

"Nothing can be more contradictory, or probably for the most part more incorrect, than the rumours in circulation with regard to the state of His Majesty. We have reason to believe that the statement lately made in the newspapers, that the disease was angina pectoris, is wholly unfounded. This form of complaint our readers are aware is one marked by excruciating agony in the region of the heart, and dread of instant death,—a species of suffering which we are happy in believing his Majesty has been spared. Neither, we imagine, is there any ground for the idea that effusion has taken place into the chest. Such an occurrence would give rise to permanent difficulty of breathing, whereas the impediment of the function assumes an intermittent form, coming on in paroxysms, during which the heart's action is irregular. At other times—and that is during the intervals—the breathing is quiet and the pulse natural. We understand, too, that his Majesty is able to lie on the back as well as on either side, circumstances strongly militating against the idea of hydrothorax. Considerable doses of Hoffman's anodyne and opiates have been administered which would imply that his medical attendants regard the affection as of a spasmodic character. These have afforded considerable relief, generally producing free perspiration.

While any irregularity in the heart's action, and any impediment to the function of breathing continue it would be absurd to say that the case can be free from danger, or that the risk of sudden change is not to be kept in mind. At the same time there is no evidence afforded by any thing which has become known that organic disease—if present at all—has occurred to such an extent as necessarily to lead to an unfavourable termination. The public have an idea that organic disease of the heart is incompatible with life; whereas individuals may and often do, live for many years after extensive changes of structure have occurred."

Too much publicity cannot be given to the following remarks made by the Editor of the Courier in his last paper, on the subject of the advertisement that appeared both in his Paper and our Supplement of Saturday last, which has created more than an ordinary sensation, involving as it does the liberty of the subject, and the undoubted right that every man, (let him be Company's Servant or not,) has to vindicate, in whatever manner he thinks fit, the purity of his character against the most unfounded calumnies, and upon this heinous crime alone does it appear, that the recommendation of "*transmission*" has been founded.

We have since learned that the Commander in Chief, has, in the most dignified manner, returned the recommendation and stated that he cannot interfere in a matter so entirely private.

"In our advertising columns there is "A CARD" bearing the signature of a highly respectable merchant of this settlement and making mention of certain extraordinary reports that two gentlemen in the Bombay Medical Service have recommended his *transmission* to England.

As the statement is made in general and doubtful terms, and is said to rest on report only, we are inclined to hope that it has no foundation in fact. We do not hope this for the sake of the merchant only, because we cannot conceive it possible that he has been guilty of any offence of which the Supreme Court cannot take cognizance,—unless indeed he has been conducting a newspaper and rendered himself liable to the usual penalties of a *Company's* misdemeanour. But we hope the reports are false for the sake of the Medical gentlemen concerned. It is a serious thing in these enlightened times to find any servants of the Company manifesting so little regard for the liberties of the subject and their own characters as to seek a man's transportation for no higher offence than perhaps a private difference of opinion, or a want of courtesy or some other such trifle, and that too without even an appeal to a jury. Such absurd and disgraceful matters were, we believe, [illegible] in vogue when Governors were formed out of Navy Pursers & every European "*not in the service*" was deemed an interloper. But the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone 'reformed that altogether,' Soon after his accession to the Govt. a 'gouty old Commodore' solicited the transmission of a respectable School Master, because he *would* keep the key of a certain enclosure in the Fort, or at least *would* let his pupils walk in it—we forget which. Mr. Elphinstone's noble mind revolted at the unworthy attempt at a triumph over the unfortunate pedagogue, and the Commodore was obliged to endure the insult. On another occasion a respectable coach-maker threatened a Secretary to Govt. with a little chastisement. The members of Council took the alarm and urged the Secretary to have the Coachmaker sent home. An application was preferred as suggested; but Mr. Elphinstone, to his immortal honor be it said, rejected the appeal, and *declared the interference of Government in private matters quite uncalled for*. Such decisions correspond with the spirit of the age;

and if they were formed when it was a question between the aristocracy *par excellence* and the humbler class of Europeans, surely the old system will not be restored when the affair at issue is between *equals?*"

By private Letters, received from Surat, during the past week, we are informed that the Cholera had prevailed for some time past to an alarming degree, that in several houses of the city from two to three persons had daily fallen victims to this most dreadful disease. In the villages of the interior, the disease had been so alarmingly prevalent, that the loss of life had been most dreadful, several hundreds of the inhabitants having died. We anxiously await the receipt of further accounts, from which we hope to learn that the progress of this fatal Malady has been in some measure, if not entirely, checked.

The painful duty has devolved upon us of giving to the public the details of a most attrocious murder committed near the College in the Mahim woods on Saturday morning last. these details we borrow from our Contemporary of the Courier. "The victim of the crime was a poor old woman who lived alone in a small cadjan hut at some distance from any other house. It seems that her hu was entered very early on the morning in question by some villlain who attacked her while she slept, dragged her from her residence, and inflicted several severe wounds on her head, side, and other parts of her body with a bill-book or bhandare's knife. The villain escaped, but it is to be hoped that through the vigilance of Mr. Little and the constabulary force of the division he may yet be secured. In furtherance of this object it will be seen that Mr. De Vitre has offered a reward of 500 rupees.

The circumstances of the assassination were learnt from the mouth of the old woman 2 or 3 hours before her death. Her cries it appears aroused her nearest neighbours who found her sitting outside the veranda of her dwelling in agony from her wounds. Her brother also came up soon afterwards, and to these she detailed the particulars of the tragical event.

It is difficult to conjecture what could have suggested the atrocious crime; for as the whole property of the deceased did not exceed in value 12 Rupees, it is scarcely possible to suppose plunder could have been the object, while there is no evidence of the existence of any other motive.

An inquest sat on the body, but in the hope of obtaining further evidence than that already disclosed, the Coroner prudently adjourned it until the following day. We have not heard the verdict.

Late Yesterday Evening, the Brig *Colonel Young* Thomas, from Muscat the 30th Ultimo, anchored in the Harbour.

Passenger.—Lieut. Harrison, Indian Navy.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—Ensign S, Macan, 17th Regt,

DEPARTURES.—Lieut, H, Jacob, 19th Regt, N, I,

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.—Sept. 4th Arab Ship Naser, Sayed Ammud Nacqudah from Mocha, 24th August,

4th French Schooner Angelique, Colenion Master from Bourbon 14th August.

do. Ship Caudry, Aboobaker Nacqudah from Mocha 15th August,

7th, Brig Colonel Young, C, Thomas Master, from Muscat 30th August,

Passengers Lieut, Harrison, Indian Navy,

DEPARTURES.—5th The H, C, Sloop of War Clive, John Sawyer Esq. Commander to Persian Gulph,

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SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Laurel for London Neptune for Clyde, Menervafor London, Fortune forGreenock Shaul Hamed for Bengal

FRENCH.—Virginia for Marseilles

ARAB.—Monsoory for Persian Gulph,

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Fortune, Royal George, Laurel, Pyramus, and Minerva,

COUNTRY SHIPS,—Shaul Hamed, Samdany, and Discovery.

FRENCH,—Virginia. Angelica,

ARAB,—Mansoory, Naserutshaw. Caudry Nassery,

H, C, CRUIZERS,—Hastings, Tigris, Nautilus, and Palinurus,

PILOT VESSEL,—Royal Tiger,

STEAMERS,—Enterprize; and Hugh. Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS, On the 4th Instant, the Wife of Mr. W, B. Smith. Adjutant General's Office, of a Daughter,

DEATH.—At Belgaum on the night of the 25th August, Ensign Henry Griffin Alsop of H. M. 45th Regiment most sincerely lamented by his Brother Officers.

English Extracts.

THE ARMY.

From the Army List for May.

Retirements, &c. during the Month of April, 1830.

Cornets and Ensigns.—Mahon, half pay, Royal Waggon Train; M'Bean, half-pay, 14th Foot Bulwer, half pay, unattached.

Assistant Surgeon Stewart, half-pay, 12th Foot.

Deaths.

Generals.—*Sir* H. Dalrymple, Colonel of the 57th Foot, Governor of Blackness Castle, 9th April 1830; Mann, Royal Eng. Inspector General of Fortifications, Lewisham, 27th March 1830.

Lieut. General Fletcher, late of 6th Dragoons, Fishergate, 12th January 1830.

Colonel *Sir* W. Parker, *Bart.* West Suffolk Militia, Bury St. Edmunds, 21st April. 1830.

Lieut Colonel Stanhope, half-pay 56th Foot, Farnham, 6th April 1830.

Majors.—Gregory, half-pay, 1st Grenadier Battalion, 8th March 1830; Kuhlman, half-pay, Royal Artillery, German Legion, 9th do.

Captains.—Brodrick, 29th Foot, Cape of Good Hope, January 1830; Campbell, 83d Foot, Glasgow, 23d April do.: Barlow, half pay, Royal Artillery, Woolwich, 7th do.; Croasdale, half-pay, 5th Foot, Ozierbrook near Frankfort, 11th do.; Robertson, half pay, 54th Foot, near Perth, 20th March do.; Gregory, half pay, 5th Grenadier Battalion, March do.

Lieutenants.—Moses, 37th Foot, Omagh, Ireland, 7th March 1830; Dawson, Royal Artillery, Leith Fort, 10th April do.; Davie, late of Sappers and Miners, Woolwich, 22d March do.; Stanford, late 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, Jersey, 30th do.; Browne, half pay, Royal Waggon Train, 20th March do. Burns, half-pay, 8th Foot, 22d January do; Heudly, half pay, 17th Foot, 12th April do,; Else, half pay, 35th Foot, Newark 8th do.; Waldron, half pay, 56th Foot, Trowbridge, 13th do.; Schaffe, half pay, Brunswick Cavalry, 24th Foot.

Ensigns.—Marson, half pay, 13th Foot, February 1830; Duff, late 3d Veteran Battalion, Elgin 10th March do.

Paymasters.—Heezle, 33d Foot, Spanish Town, Jamaica 6th March 1830; Dudden, half-pay, 32d Foot, Omagh, Ireland, 23d do.; Kerr, half-pay, 62d Foot, 5th February do.

Quarter Masters.—Morrison, late 7th Veteran Battalion, 14th March 1830; Thompson, half-pay, 6th Dragoon Guards, 8th April do.; Dawson, half pay, 19th Dragoons, 4th do; Bradbury, half-pay, Pembroke Fencible Cavalry, 9th do.; Armbrecht, half-pay, 5th Line Battalion, German Legion, 15th March do.

Assistant Commissary General Ermatinger, half-pay, 3d February 1830.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General Nugent, half-pay. Pan, 19th December 1829.

Surgeons.—Farnan, 34th Foot, Mullingar, 13th April 1830; Panting, half-pay, Staff. Wellington, Shropshire 28th March do; Wetzig, half-pay, 1st Line Battalion German Legion, Hildesheim, 6th February do.

Assistant Surgeons.—Finlayson, half-pay, 99th Foot, 29th April 1830; Nelson, half-pay, Staff, 25th March do.

Apothecaries.—Burman Kingston, Jamaica, 28th February 1830; Constable, half-pay, Prior Park, near Clonmell, 24th December 1829.

From Tuesday's Gazette.—WAR OFFICE, May 3—Memorandum—The half-pay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 4th inst. inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Surgeon W. Milton 29th Foot; Lieutenant E. Stacpoole, 49th Foot; Lieutenant H. de Gingins, Watteville's Regiment: Lieut. J. G. Powell, 26th Foot; Lieutenant J. Thomson, 79th Foot.

NOTABILIA.

TREATISE ON THE INNOCENCY OF CONSCIENTIOUS ERROR.

In No. 1145 of the *Examiner*, in noticing an able treatise on the Innocency of consentious Error, we observed upon a liberal Peer's description of unbelievers as *miscreants*, and by a mistake of memory, referred the speech to Lord Holland instead of to Lord Lansdown from whom it is reported to have proceeded, as we explained in our next number.

A highly-esteemed Correspondent has remarked upon this:—

I was exceedingly pained at finding a sentiment or rather a temper, imputed to Lord Holland, of which he was the last man in being whom I would suppose to be guilty. Nor have I been at all relieved at finding so respectable a personage as Lord Lansdown charged with a feeling scarcely less worthy of *him* than of the former Noble Lord. It struck me in the first instance, the more particularly as you only referred *from recollection* to the occurrence, that a misapprehension might possibly exist on your part; and the solution which presented itself to my mind was this. You will recollect, that in Blackstone's Fourth Book, I think, in the chapter,—that humiliating chapter—which treats of "Offences against religion," the word "*miscreant*" is used in its *legal* sense; from the old Law French term, "*mezcroyant;*"—I am not sure that I retain the orthography of the word, as I write without my books. Now it may not be improbable that this legal term, *denoting* "*infidel*," was perhaps, with a studied *sarcasm*, applied in the course of debate by Lord Lansdown: for to reply, under sanction of the law, a term of which, *even* to an infidel the courtesy of our times, still more the delicacy of Lord Lansdown's own feeling, would preclude the *serious* use, must have rather had a ludicrous, and I can even conceive, a corrective or rebuking effect, than otherwise.

You will, I am sure, be of opinion, that if there be good reason for admitting this view of the matter, it will not be unbecoming to exonerate the Noble Lord from a charge so very disgraceful to a senator, and I will add, not less so to a reflecting and genuine Christian.

On turning to the report we have at hand of the Parliamentary debate on the repeal of the Test Acts, on April 21st, we find the passage thus:

If they were making an Act of parliament to put down those who had no religion, and who could only be put down by general indignation, it would be all in vain, for no legislation could catch such *wicked miscreants*.

We revert to this matter merely with the view of showing that any misrepresentation which exists has not originated with us, and our comment, which was not wanting at the time, would have furnished the opportunity of correction if the report was inaccurate.

THE USES OF A VICE-ROYALTY.

Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have determined to enforce a stricter attention to etiquette on the part of the Nobility and Gentry, *by excluding from their private dinners and balls all who absented themselves from the Levee and drawing-room.* Two *remarkable cases* have already occurred. Colonel G——, a distinguished military functionary, went to the Levee, *but his Lady did not attend the drawing-room*, The lady of a certain Church dignatary appeared at the latter, while *at the Levee her husband was invisible.* Cards of invitation have been forwarded to the Colonel and the dignatary's lady only: *and the names of their respective consorts have been omitted.* It appears that none of the protestant prelates attended at the Levee: none, therefore, of their Lordships were invited to *the first gold service dinner*, which took place last week, while Dr. Murray and Dr. Kelly, the titular Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, were present. The two latter were present at the Levee.'

Such is the game of cards for which the public furnish the counters to the amount o 25 000*l* a year. But then, think of *the gold service dinner* and the moral of punishing non-conforming Bishops by excluding them from th t grand treat. Such are the uses of a Court, such the worthy objects of the Vice-Royalty. We hope the Whig Attorney-General will not prosecute us if the hyphen be accidentally omitted in the last word and the particular descript on be converted into a libellous generality.—*Examiner, March 7.*

GREEK PROTOCOL.

(*From the Globe and Traveller, March* 29)

Official copy of the conference held at London in the Foreign Office, on the 4th of January, 1830. Present, the Plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain, and Russia (The original is in the French language.)

At the opening of the conference, the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty and of his Most Catholic Majesty, expressed to the Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty their wish to be informed in what point of view he considered the tenth article of the treaty recently signed at Adrianople between Russia and the Ottoman empire, an article which has respect to the affairs of Greece. The Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty declared that the tenth article of the treaty in question did not invalidate the rights of the allies of the Emperor, shackle the deliberations of the ministers assembled in conference at London, nor place any obstacles in the way of the arrangements which the three Courts should by common consent adjudge to be most useful and the best adapted to circumstances. After this declaration the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty produced to the conference a joint dispatch, in which the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France at Constantinople transmitted a declaration of the Port, dated 9th of September, announcing "that the Porte having already adhered to the treaty of London, now promises and engages, in addition, in the presence of the representatives of the Powers, parties to the treaty aforesaid, to subscribe entirely to all the determinations which the conference at London may decide on relative to its execution." The reading of this document caused a unanimous recognition of the obligation which the Alliance was under to proceed, in the first place, to the immediate establishment of an armistice by land and sea between the Turks and Greeks. It is resolved, in consequence, that the Plenipotentiaries of the three Courts at Constantinople, their residents in Greece, and the Admirals in the Archipelago, shall receive, without delay an order to demand and obtain from the contending parties an entire cessation of hostilities.

To this effect instructions were agreed upon and issued to the aforesaid Plenipotentiaries and residents, and also to the three Admirals; the re-establishment of Peace between Russia and the Porte, permitting the Russian Admiral to take part in the operations of his colleagues of England and France. The first resolutions being agreed upon, the members of the conference, finding that the Ottoman declarations placed them in the position of concerting such measures as to them should appear preferable to adopt in the actual state of affairs; and being desirous of adding to the superior disposition of the Alliance such ameliorations as might be most conducive to the assuring new pledges for the stability of the peace about which they were employed, have by common consent, issued the following clauses:—

First—Greece shall form an independent state, and shall enjoy all the rights, political, administrative, and commercial, attached to complete independence.

Second—In consideration of these advantages granted to the new state, and in deference to the wish expressed by the Porte to obtain a reduction of the frontiers fixed by the Protocol of the 22d March, the line of demarcation of the Grecian boundaries, commencing at the mouth of the River Aspropotamos, shall run up that river as high as the Lake d' Anghelo Castro, crossing which, as well as those of Vrachori and Sourovitza, it shall abut to Mount Artolina, whence it shall follow the crest of Mount Olta, as far as the Gulf of Zeitoun, whence it reaches the mouth of the Spercio. All the lands and territories situate to the south of this land, which the conference has specially indicated, shall belong to Greece; and all the lands and territories to the north of the same line shall continue to form part of the Ottoman empire. The whole island of Negropont and the isle Du Diable shall equally belong to Greece, together with the island of Skyro and those anciently comprised under the name of the Cyclades, situate between 36 and 39 degrees of north latitude and 26 and 29 degrees of longitude from the meridian of Greenwich.

Third—The government of Greece shall be monarchical and hereditary, by order of primogeniture; it shall be confided to a Prince who shall not be selected from the reigning families of the state subscribing to the treaty of the 6th of July, 1827, and who shall bear the title of Sovereign Prince of Greece. The choice of this Prince shall be the subject of ulterior communications and stipulations.

Fourth As soon as the clauses of the present Protocol shall have been communicated to the parties interested, peace between the Ottoman empire and Greece shall be considered *ipso facto* established; and the subjects of the two states shall be reciprocally treated, as respects the rights of commerce and navigation, as those of other states at peace with the Ottoman empire and with Greece.

Fifth—Acts of amnesty, full and entire, shall be immediately published by the Ottoman Porte and the Greek government.

The act of amnesty of the Porte shall proclaim that no Greek in the whole extent of its dominions shall be deprived of his property, or disturbed in consequence of any part he may have taken in the Greek insurrection.

The act of amnesty of the Greek government shall proclaim the same principle in favour of all Musselmans or Christians who shall have taken part against its cause, and it shall be, moreover, understood and published, that all Mussulmans or Christians who shall wish to continue to inhabit the territories and islands assigned to Greece, shall together with their families, enjoy invariably the most perfect security.

Sixth.—The Ottoman Porte shall grant to such of its Greek subjects as shall desire to quit the Turkish territory, the delay of a year, for the purpose of disposing of their property, and free egress from the country. The Greek government shall afford the same liberty to the inhabitants of Greece who shall wish to transport themselves into the Turkish territories.

Seventh.—All the Grecian forces, both by land and sea, shall evacuate the territories, places, and islands, which they may occupy beyond the line assigned as the limits of Greece in the second article, and shall retire within the same line, with the least possible delay. All the Turkish troops by land and sea, which occupy territories, places or islands comprised within the limits above-mentioned shall evacuate those islands, places, and territories, and retire within the limits aforesaid, and equally with the least possible delay.

Eighth—Each of the three Courts shall retain the power assured to it by the sixth article of the treaty of the 6th July 1827, of guaranteeing, in concert, the preceding clauses. The execution of carrying into effect these different acts shall become, pursuant to the aforesaid article, the subject of ulterior stipulations between the high contracting parties. No troops belonging to either of the high contracting parties shall enter the territory of the new state without the consent of the other two subscribers to the treaty.

Ninth.—In order to avoid the collisions which can hardly fail, under existing circumstances, to arise from a contact between the commissioners for the Greek demarcation, when they shall be engaged in tracing out the Grecian frontiers, it is agreed that this task shall be confined to British, French, and Russian Commissioners, and that each of the three Courts shall nominate one. These commissioners, furnished with similar instructions, shall trace out the above-mentioned frontier, following with all possible accuracy the line indicated in the second article; they shall mark this line by boundary posts, and shall draw up two papers, signed by themselves, one of which shall be transmitted to the Ottoman government, the other to that of Greece. They shall be directed to complete their labours within the space of six months. In case of any difference of opinion between the commissioners, the majority of votes shall decide.

Tenth—The provisions of the present Protocol shall be immediately transmitted to the Ottoman government by the Plenipotentiaries of the three Courts, who shall be furnished with common and joint instructions to this effect. The residents in Greece belonging to the three Courts shall also receive instructions on the same subject. The three Courts reserve to themselves the power of inserting the present stipulations in a formal treaty, to be signed at London, to be considered as carrying into execution that of the 6th of July, 1827, and to be communicated to the other European Courts with an invitation to them to accede to it, if they shall think proper.

In conclusion,—Having thus reached the end of a long and difficult negociation, the three Courts congratulate each other sincerely on the perfect unanimity which has prevailed between them in the midst of circumstances the most delicate and important. The maintenance of this unanimity in such moments presents the best pledge of its durability; and the three Courts flatter themselves that this union, equally firm and beneficial, will not fail to contribute to the consolidation of the peace of the whole world.

SATAN—A Poem.

BY R. MONTGOMERY.

Author of "The Omnipresence of the Deity" &c. Second Edition. 8, Maunder, London.

The nature of Superior Intelligences must for ever remain a secret which the limited faculties of man cannot discover; but this very uncertainty more forcibly recommends them to the poet, since he is supplied with creatures possessing certain feelings with which men can sympathize, and yet so far raised above human nature as to render credible the *speciosa miracula rerum* with which imagination invests their character and actions. That an Immortal Being, possessed of powers beyond conception, dared to rebel against the Omnipotent, that he hurled defiance at the "Most Highest," that he was punished by an eternity of anguish, but that sufferings have left unchanged his pride of soul—these are matters which, detailed in plain prose, fill the mind with that indistinct awe which is the very essence of sublimity. To embody these thoughts to arrest the flitting dreams of

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power, grandeur, and feelings, which hurry through the soul, is the office of the poet—he giveth to these airy nothing "a local habitation and a name." But few are those who dare to venture on the delineation of superhuman energies,—there is danger in every step of their progress; genius shrinks from the encounter until it has mustered up all its energies, and concentrated all its vigour.

The embodied principle of evil has been already made the subject of immortal verse by Milton and Byron; the Satan of the one and the Lucifer of the other are at bottom the same character; but, being described in different relations, assume a different aspect. The Satan of Milton is described in all the energies of rebellious ambition—a proud intelligence combatting with the Almighty for the dominion of universe. The Lucifer of Byron has given up the contest, and has substituted fraudful cunning for the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war." The former describes the relation of the Evil Being to Deity,—the latter, his relation to man. Another yet remained;—neither of these poets had described the relation of such a being to himself and endeavoured to unfold the thoughts, the speculations, the intellectual workings of a fallen spirit. There was in another respect also a gap in the poetical character of Satan—*the time* chosen by Milton was when the world had first started into life and beauty; the time selected by Byron was when sin and sorrow were just beginning to blight its moral loveliness; the period when ages had rolled over the history of the human race—when guilty passions and ferocious deeds had written the annals of crime with indelible characters on the face of nature—when nations and not individuals, were subjects of the demon's observation, had been left untouched.

This hitherto untouched field has now been occupied by Mr. Montgomery, in his poem of "*Satan*:" he has chosen the present hour as the time in which the proud competitor for the dominion of the universe should re-visit the earth, and survey all its extremes of ennobling virtue and debasing crime; he has portrayed the thoughts of mingled scorn, sorrow, envy, and the maddening sense of degradation which such a spirit may be supposed to have felt from the view of such a spectacle. The world is shown to us as it may have appeared in his reflections, and the inmost workings of his soul are delineated with an intensity—with almost a profusion of power, rare at all times, and never more rare than in the present day. Now that we have fallen on the age of 'superficial poetry," such as "he that runs" may read;—the age of boarding-school literature, where no abstract thought, no complication of feeling, checks for a single moment the reader's happy progress; but where is he permitted to read to the end of the volume without having made a single pause, and can lay it down without a passage remaining to burden his memory, it is at all events a decided change to meet with a poem which will not allow of such rapid driving over as its macadamized contemporaries. The subject chosen by Mr. M. required much abstraction, much condensation of thought; it must, consequently, be read slowly and with care—where every line is replete with deep energy and vigorous conception, the reader is forced to pause and reflect: he finds new worlds of thought opened to his view, and the old world presented to him in a new and original form. To sum up the character in one word, the reader will find this a purely intellectual poem, in which the universe of matter is made beautifully subservient to the development of the universe of mind.

A very foolish notion seems to prevail in the world that Satan must possess a mind in which evil is constantly looked upon as good—this arises from the mistake of supposing that the object at which he aims in his fallen state is that which he believes would in any state have been the best; but it is perfectly absurd to imagine that the innate excellence and beauty of virtue could be hidden from any Superior Intelligence. The curse pronounced on the disappointed demons more probably included the bitter punishment which Persius prays may be inflicted on tyrants—

"Virtutem videant intabescantque relictâ."

Accordingly, we find Satan a very equitable judge of human nature—indeed, it would be hard to assign a reason why he should be a liar to himself—and yet there had been people who deem it inconsistent with demoniac nature that Satan should even whisper to himself his perceptions of moral loveliness, his contempt for the sensual slaves who are dragged bound to his chariot-wheels. They forgot that "the devils *believe* and tremble," and that the greatest triumph of Milton's genius is when he describes Satan in full consciousness of all he had lost, subduing by innate energies the intense agonies of hopeless despair. It is the fidelity with which Mr. M. has preserved in Satan the wisdom of his former high estate amid all the degradation of present misery, that gives the principle charm to his poem. Utterly depraved as a moral agent, Satan still maintains the dignity of superhuman intellect; though a devil, he is still an archangel. The execution of this poem is every way worthy of sublime conception which it has embodied. We were particularly struck with the descriptions of external nature, which in addition to their graphic loveliness, have the still greater merit of being all combined with internal feeling. It would seem as if the poet's soul had poured itself abroad on the scenes that he depicts, and made them an actual part of his existence. But there is one praise to which Mr. M. is entitled far beyond any we have mentioned; there is a spirit of unaffected piety and pure morality in every line of his poem, which has, unfortunately, been long a stranger to our literature. He has successfully shown that the spirit of true Christianity, far from being inimical to poetical power, adds to genius new vigour and vitality, and opens to the soul visions of glory and vitas of happiness, which none can describe but those who have drank the fountains of Zion as well as from the streams of Castalia.—*Standard, April 21.*

MISCELLANEA.

The new policemen no longer pay for their clothes, but are put upon the same footing in that respect as a private soldier.—*Morning Herald.*

Easter Dinner at the Mansion-House.—The banquet given on Monday at the Mansion-house in conformity with annual custom, was on a very liberal and splendid scale. About seven o'clock the people were summoned to the dining-room, and at that time it presented a scene of the most brilliant and animated description. None of the cabinet ministers were present; but among the distinguished characters who attended, were many connected with the two professions, the law and the church, including the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Vice-Chancellor the Attorney-General, and all the members of the civic bench, together with the Bishops of Bristol and Llandaff, and numbers of the inferior clergy. In the circle of the guests were also some official personages connected with foreign missions. The assemblage altogether comprised nearly 300 individuals.

The appointment of Mr. G. Banks as one of the Lords of the Treasury, is officially announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Eldon Testimonial.—The *Manchester Herald*, speaking of the subscriptions for this testimonial in that town says it is sorry that those hitherto received fall greatly below the sum that might have been expected.

A New York paper announces the death, at Cincinnati, of "Father Hill, of the Catholic church, brother of Lord Hill, and nephew of the celebrated Rowland Hill".

On Saturday night some person broke into the watchhouse at Grantham, and stole from the guardian of the night his lantern and liquor bottle.

Mr. Edward Davies, the tea-dealer, whose case of alleged lunacy recently excited so much conversation, is stated to be now under the care of Sir G. Tutbill and Dr. Haslam and, that he now as positively declares his insanity as he before denied it.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that a noble earl, distinguished in the ranks of opposition, and one of the most able and eloquent members of the House of Peers, is reported to have had a serious difference upon some leading points of national policy with a noble marquis, which has led to his remaining at his residence in the country. [Earl Grey is no doubt meant]

Hampton church being under repair, his Majesty has permitted divine service to be performed in the hall of his palace at Hampton Court, during the time that the repairs are going on.

The first stone of a new choir in Peterborough cathedral was laid this week.

Cobbett's Seat in Parliament.— in his last *Register*, Mr. Cobbett fixes the price of his proffered services in Parliament at 10,000*l*., to be subscribed by the people; six thousand are to be appropriated for the purchase of land to qualify him, and the other four to secure his seat. He enters fully into his claim upon the public; says he could make more in five years by his writings which he is to give up entirely; and points out the proportion in which the different counties of England ought to contribute.

At the late Warwickshire Assizes, sentence of death was recorded against sixty-nine prisoners.

An Irish Acquittal.—Among the many jocular and singular scenes recorded during the present assizes, in which the presiding judges were the chief actors, the following is, perhaps, the most extraordinary:—"John Ryan was given in charge for having in his possession notes, stolen from the Waterford and Nenagh bags in November last. He was acquitted. On which the Court addressed him thus:—'Upon my word, you had a narrow espace. The Court and jury know you are guilty. Don't think you have outwitted us.' —Discharged."—*Dublin paper.*

Charitable Establishments in London.—A report just made of the poor maintained in the several hospitals of the City of London within the last year, presents the following results:—In Christ's Hospital, children apprenticed or discharged, 153; now in the hospitals at London and Hertford, 1,173, and to be admitted on presentations, 140; total, 1,313. The number relieved at the various hospitals was—St. Bartholomew's, 14,434; St. Thomas's 21,079; Bridewell Hospital 663; Bethlem, 307.

Theatrical News—Mrs. Waylett leaves the Tottenham street theatre shortly; she is engaged at Vauxhall. Miss Foote will soon make her appearance at Covent Garden. Fawcett and Mrs. Davenport take their farewell benefits this season T. P. Cooke commences a three months' engagement at the Surrey, at Whitsuntide, at 30*l*. a week, and three clear benefits. Planche and Bishop are busy with their new opera at Drury Lane. Mr. Goldsmid comes out as *Monsieur Morbleu*. Braham and Miss Paton are engaged at both the Liverpool and Norwich festivals.

Good Breakfast.—At one of the police-offices this week, a man named Dando was committed for a month, for having gone into a coffee-shop, and devoured a pound and three quarters of ham and beef, a whole half-quartern loaf, seven pats of butter, and eleven cups of tea, without paying for the same.

The Bishop of Confert is lying ill at his diocesan residence, without hope of recovery.

We are very happy to learn that Captain Dickenson is likely to be appointed to the Talbot twenty-eight guns.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Mr. C. Nicholson, the flute player, and Mr. James, the editor of the *Flutists' Magazine*, were bound over at Marlborough-street, the other day, to keep the peace, information having been sent that they were about to fight a duel. It was an article in the *Magazine* that produced a challenge from Mr. Nicholson.

Lord and Lady Byron.—The *Edinburgh Observer* publishes two documents relative to the separation between Lord and Lady Byron, which it states to have never before been printed. The first is a letter, written in 1824, by Mrs. Augusta Leigh (his lordship's half-sister) to Mrs. Clermont the individual alluded to in such indignant terms as having caused the separation, expressing her entire conviction of Mrs. C.'s innocence of the charge. The second is a letter from a lady, said to be one of Lord Byron's circle of friends, in which we find it stated that two months before the birth of his daughter Ada he made a will disinheriting his child, should it be a daughter, and she has now nothing whatever from her father. We must confess ourselves a little sceptical respecting the truth of this assertion, as it seems next to impossible that such a circumstance should not have been long since publicly known, if really founded in fact.

Lying-in Hospital.—The anniversary dinner of the City of London Lying in Hospital took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern, Sir C. Flower, Bart., in the chair. The report of the medical officers for the year 1829, commenced by remarking upon the small proportion of deaths in the hospital during the last year (which scarcely exceeds one in 100), and proceeded to say, that during the last year, (from 1st January to 31st December), 377 women were by it care safely delivered, and that since the year 1750, to the commencement of the present year, not fewer than 30,462 children have been ushered in o the world through its benevolent means. When the puerperal fever, which broke out a short time ago was found to exist in the hospital, the committee were compelled to decline the reception of more applicants, and in consequence of the additional expense incurred, the institution is in great want of funds. It is understood that the hospital would be reopened early in May. In the course of the evening, subscriptions to the amount of 162*l*. were announced.

General Dispensary.—The sixty-first anniversary of the General Dispensary, in Aldersgate-street, was celebrated on Wednesday, at the Albion Tavern. Sir Peter Laurie, one of the vice presidents, in the chair; his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the president, being unable to attend. After dinner, the chairman addressed the meeting at some length on the merits of the institution; and Dr. Birkbeck, in acknowledging the honour done him in drinking his health, made a feeling speech in favour of this dispensary, but more particularly in favour of dispensaries generally, which he described as calculated to administer relief to the poor, without inflicting the wound upon their feelings which was frequently caused by their being compelled to enter hospitals, which are pure eleemosynary institutions. From the report, which was read by the secretary it appeared that the number of patients admitted since the year 1770, when the institution commenced, was 200,449, of whom 193,712 had been cured, relieved, and dismissed; and that from the 1st of January, 1829, to the 31st of December of the same year, including the number remaining under cure from 1828, 4,929 patients were treated, 3,840 of whom had been cured, relieved, and dismissed, 80 had died, and 1,009 remained under cure. The statement with respect to the funds was also very satisfactory.

His Majesty's Giraffe.—Many skilful persons have been engaged for some time past in stuffing the skin of the giraffe which died at Windsor. The stuffer to the Zoological Society, Mr. Gould has had the performing of this duty, and the articulator to Guy's Hospital has nearly completed the skeleton of the animal the bones of which have been polished, and set together with the greatest precision. It is intended to place the stuffed animal, as well as the skeleton, in the galleries at Windsor Castle. Soon after the giraffe expired De Ville, the medellist, was ordered down to Windsor by his Majesty, and took a cast of the animal. From this cast a wooden form was manufactured, on which the skin of the animal is now placed, and which preserves its beauty in an extraordinary degree. The preparation has a fine appearance and stands upwards of eleven feet high from the top of the head to the bottom of the hoof. The stuffed skin as well as the skeleton, will be conveyed, it is expected, to Windsor, in about a fortnight or three weeks, and his Majesty is anxious that every care should be taken of the preparations.

Longevity.—The following account is given by a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, of an aged individual now living near Chambersburg:—"His name is John Hill, an Englishman by birth, and he is between 125 and 136 years of age. Hill says he was a soldier during the reign of Quen Anne, and was 18 years old at that time—this would make him 134. Hill enlisted and served twenty-one years, and was discharged; he immediately re enlisted, and served again seven years. The gentleman in whose family Hill had resided for many years, says his age must be at least 125 years; that until within the last eight years he was extremely intemperate. He has frequently known him to remain out during the coldest night in a state of intoxication. When over 100 years of age, he would do as much work as the generality of labourers. In harvest time, when the other hands would be spread about upon the grass resting, Hill would remain erect, saying he rested best in that posture. But a short time back, he was asked how long he expected to live he replied, 'If I always had as good cheese as I am now eating, I would live for ever.' His mind is not in the least impaired, and he is as free from debility as most men of 60 or 70. At least twenty years ago when I was a boy it was the current belief of all those who were best able to judge, that John Hill was 117 years old.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter.—A subscription has been entered into by the inhabitants of Port Louis, in the Mauritius, for the prosecution of the proprietors of this publication, for a series of alleged libels on the slave owners of that island.

Bombay:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the Gazette Press, No. 10 Military Square, by Thomas Rigby, where all communications addressed to the Editor are received.